

FBI

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 106

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

FRG POLITICIANS EXPOSE SOVIET DISARMAMENT DECEIT

OW261534Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 25 May (HSINHUA)--The hypocritical Soviet propaganda on disarmament have been exposed and denounced by the spokesman of parliamentary groups of some West German political parties.

Werner Marx, spokesman on foreign policy of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union parliamentary group, said in an interview with SUEDEUTSCHEN RUNDfunk that "while we are talking about detente here, the Soviet Union is dispatching its advisers and making use of Cubans to mount attacks in many African countries." He added: "In 1968 and the following years, the Soviet Union declared detente as the highest aim of its global policy. But it is precisely during the period when the Soviet Union is carrying out the policy of detente, its armaments are increasing on a massive scale. In face of such a military power, the Western countries are filled with worries, it not fear." He continued that the Soviet Union "is using disarmament as a cover for its propaganda. We might expect, as the TASS and PRAVDA propaganda often claims, that the Soviet Union would submit a series of high-sounding disarmament proposals at the UN special session on disarmament. But in fact the Soviet Union is expanding its armaments." He expressed the worry that "if the present armament expansion is allowed to go on, the Soviet Union, backed by its strength, will find it easier to score its political goals through intimidations at the negotiating table."

Alois Mertes, spokesman of the parliamentary group of the opposition party on disarmament policy, pointed out in a speech that the Soviet Union has been pursuing a "politically expansive object". He added that for the Soviet Union, all military forces "are first of all used as an instrument for applying intimidations, pressures, threats and, if necessary, political blackmail to make the Federal Republic of Germany adopt a submissive attitude towards the Soviet demands on the questions of Germany and Berlin." The Soviet Union has always subjected its disarmament policy to its "expansionist ambitions", he noted.

Juergen W. Moellemann, spokesman of the parliamentary group of the Free Democratic Party on security policy, in an interview published in the pictorial magazine QUICK of May 24 urged the Soviet Union to take actions matching its words that it would not seek military superiority. He held that the "offensive forces" threatening West Germany's security should be reduced through the Vienna talks on disarmament in central Europe. The talks would only serve to "perpetuate the superiority of the East in the region", if it proceeded in line with the Soviet motto that "I'll disarm a soldier only when you do likewise", he warned.

The West German paper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG pointed out in an editorial today that "the Soviet Union is seeking to make use of every forum to profess its love of peace, but it always keeps mum about its mounting offensive forces."

GREEK JOURNALS COMMENT ON SPECIAL UN SESSION

OW281406Y Peking NCNA in English 1348 GMT 28 May 78 OW

[Text] Athens, 27 May (HSINHUA)--Greek weeklies LAIKI AGONES and LAIKOS DROMOS carry articles in their current issues, commenting on the current UN special session on disarmament.

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LAIKI AGONES says that this special session of the United Nations General Assembly takes place at a time when the rivalry between the two superpowers on the question of armaments is intensive. Under the cover of hypocritical propaganda for "peace" and "detente", the two superpowers, especially the Soviet Union, are unceasingly advancing their conventional and nuclear armaments and threatening the world with a new war.

LAIKOS DROMOS says in its article that the two superpowers are today more than ever armed with modern nuclear weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons. In their fierce rivalry for hegemony in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union both talk about world peace, while orientating their science and technology more and more to the production of new and even more catastrophic weapons. They have sent their fleets to the seas of the world and their troops to all the continents. Particularly, Soviet social-imperialism is producing super-weapons at an even greater speed. It has sent troops and tanks to Europe and incited more and more troubles in Africa.

Yet, the article says in conclusion, the two superpowers are trying to lull the vigilance of the world people by their repeated propaganda for disarmament, and thus prevent the people from fighting against their war plans.

CARTER SPEECH HIGHLIGHTED IN COVERAGE OF NATO MEETING

OW311837Y Peking NCNA in English 1830 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--The NATO summit meeting opened in Washington yesterday with heads of government, foreign ministers and defence ministers from 14 member countries attending. France was represented by Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, according to reports from Washington.

This summit will emphatically study relations between NATO and the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact and make a decision on NATO's long-term defence plan. These two items were proposed at the NATO summit held in London in May last year. In face of increasing Soviet threat, heads of governments then stressed the need to take measures to enhance NATO's military strength to cope with the Soviet challenge. After one year's preparation, defence ministers reached unanimity on a long-term defence plan in mid-May, to be deliberated at the current meeting.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter, speaking at the meeting, expressed worries about the continuous buildup of Soviet military forces. He said: "The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries pose a military threat to our alliance which far exceeds their legitimate security needs. For more than a decade, the military power of the Soviet Union has steadily expanded, and it has grown consistently more sophisticated... but we cannot be sure of countering the future military threat unless our alliance modernizes its forces and adds additional military power." He said: "In the past year, the United States has increased its conventional combat strength in Europe, and enhanced its capability for rapid deployment to the continent. U.S. theater nuclear forces are being modernized."

He stressed that the United States and its allies cannot be indifferent to the activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa. He welcomed the efforts of "individual NATO allies" to support Zaire.

Carter also said that the United States would continue to move forward in its negotiations with the Soviet Union on a new agreement to limit and reduce strategic arms.

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"But in the process of the negotiations, the U.S. would "consult and work closely" with its Western allies, and let the agreement "serve our common needs."

British Prime Minister James Callaghan accused the Soviet Union of constant buildup of its military forces and increasing "involvement direct or indirect in Africa." He said that "we shall maintain the capability and the will to counter any dangerous uses to which the growing military power of the Soviet Union could be put."

NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns denounced the Soviet Union for its expansion in Africa. He pointed out that "throughout the world and especially in Africa, there has been a steady increase in the number of conflicts and incidents, which frequently are aggravated by Soviet intervention or that of the satellites." He urged NATO "to demonstrate more clearly its resolve and identity of views" whenever its security is challenged by the Soviet Union.

The Western news agency reports said that a study prepared by NATO's permanent institutions for the summit warns that Soviet military power will continue to build "alarmingly" over the coming decade. The study says that NATO should brace itself for continuing Soviet expansionism, politically and through the provision of weapons and the use of surrogates like Cubans.

General Alexander Haig, commander of NATO, said in an interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT on the eve of the current summit that "the Soviets' capabilities today exceed by purely objective criteria what they need for purely defensive purposes." He said that it is "most ominous" that the Soviets have started the deployment of the SS-20 missile.

The summit will end today.

Canadian Paper Cited

OW010922Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 31 May (HSINHUA)--"The imbalance of conventional arms and forces in central Europe" between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries will "enable a Warsaw Pact blitzkrieg across the north German plain", the GLOBE AND MAIL warns in an editorial today.

The paper says: "The Washington summit meeting of the NATO has begun in an atmosphere of crisis as Western military leaders warn with more alarm than we have heard in their voices before, of growing Russian military and naval strength." These warnings are saying that "Western military strength has to a dangerous degree been overtaken and surpassed by that of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact", it adds.

The paper points out that the imbalance of conventional arms and forces in central Europe "is great enough, in the view of most Western military analysts, to enable a Warsaw Pact blitzkrieg across the north German plain to reach the Rhine before NATO had time to catch its breath". It says that in central Europe, NATO and France together are outnumbered by the Warsaw Pact in main battle tanks, artillery and fixed-wing tactical aircraft by between two and three to one.

The paper adds that the buildup in Soviet naval strength since 1962 has been "spectacular".

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In numbers of vessels the Soviet Union "is ahead of the United States both on the surface and beneath it", and recently people have witnessed "the massive scale of the Russian air and sea shipments of arms and ammunition" to the Horn of Africa and "the delivery of new and more formidable T-80 tanks to Warsaw Pact forces in Europe".

In order to counter this imbalanced situation, the paper says "there has been, on the Western side, a commitment by most NATO governments, including Canada's, to increase defence spending in real terms by three percent a year for the five years beginning in 1979."

INCREASES IN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION FORECAST

OW270932Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Academy of Sciences is systematically strengthening and expanding its scientific and technical cooperation and academic exchanges with foreign institutions and scholars.

Last year, the academy sent 200 Chinese scientists and technicians abroad and invited over 300 foreign scholars to China for visits, studies, short-term work, lectures and academic meetings. These activities covered over 100 subjects including high energy physics, electronic computer technique, genetic engineering, remote sensing technique, macromolecular biology, plant tissue culture and geophysics. Such activities will be doubled this year.

Such cooperation and exchanges benefit the countries involved and help promote science and technology in the world by and large. They also contribute to China's efforts to keep abreast of the new scientific and technical advances in the world and to build a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century.

A leading member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences pointed out: "We mainly rely on ourselves to raise our scientific and technological level. But science and technology are the common wealth of mankind. It is important to make full use of the latest achievements in the world in order to develop science and technology in China at a high speed. With the upsurge in our scientific research, an upsurge is sure to come in our academic exchanges with foreign countries."

Among the Chinese scientists who travelled abroad last year were such noted scholars as biologist Tung Ti-chou and nuclear physicist Chien San-chiang, both vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and mathematicians Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou. The well-known scientists visiting China included Professor John Adams, executive general director of the European Nuclear Research Centre (CERN); Herwig Schopper, director of the Electronic Synchrotrons Research Centre of the Federal Republic of Germany (DESY); American computer specialist Jacob T. Schwartz; and American scholars of Chinese descent Yang Chen-ning, Li Cheng-tao, Chao Chung-ting, Lee C. Teng, Man-chiang Niu, Wei-cheng Lin and Chih Kung-jen.

Chinese scientists made extensive studies in Romania, Yugoslavia, Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, Australia and the United States of America, acquainting themselves with the new results, trends, policies, measures and experience in management in scientific research in these countries.

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The new results achieved by Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou in the theoretical study of the distribution of functional values attracted general attention among academic circles in Britain and Switzerland where they gave lectures on a short-term work programme.

Many foreign scientists show keen interest in China's scientific research work and have rendered active help.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences has agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with its counterparts in Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia.

A Chinese delegation attended the extraordinary general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics held in Britain last August. A resolution expelling the Chiang clique from the world body and admitting China was carried by 47 votes against 7 at the meeting.

Research units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and their foreign counterparts have established ties of book and information exchange. The high energy physics institute maintains such ties with 70 laboratories and 15 scientists in a dozen countries. The library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences last year received books and periodicals of about 2,600 titles, totalling 14,000 copies, from 1,400 scientific research organizations in 80 countries.

SOMALI MINISTER CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

OW311013Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 30 May (HSINHUA) --Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance Abdissalam Sheikh Hussein recently called on the "African countries to boycott the meeting of the non-aligned community of nations scheduled to be held in Havana, since Cuba has deviated from its non-aligned policy", according to a SONNA news dispatch yesterday. Fidel Castro, he pointed out, has again declared that he does not believe the OAU can resolve any problem.

He said: "The international community is well informed of the serious damage Castro has inflicted on the unity of independent Africa and that he has paved the way for the recolonization of the continent by foreigners". He called on "African leaders to counter the dangers emanating from Castro's sinister moves in the continent".

PEKING BANQUET HONORS FOREIGN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

OW261634Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May (HSINHUA) --The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of the foreign volleyball players and other friends in the Peking International Friendship Invitational Tournament which closed yesterday. In a warm atmosphere, friends from Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico and China talked about their successful friendship tournament.

Present were Wang Meng, minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the commission; Yu Pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the commission; Huang Chung and Lu Chin-tung, leading members of the All-China Sports Federation; Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chang Chih-huai, chairman of the tournament organizing committee; Carlos Arthur Nuzman, head of the Brazilian volleyball delegation; Russell Graham, head of the Canadian delegation; Yutaka Demachi, head of the Japanese delegation; Israel Urbieto, head of the Mexican delegation; and Kung Yuan-ti, leader of the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team.

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Speaking at the banquet, Hsu Yin-sheng said: "The invitational tournament was a success. The players displayed the spirit of unity and cooperation embodied in the principle of 'friendship first, competition second'. Their good sportsmanship, courage and good play drew warm applause. The tournament was indeed a display of unity and friendship, thanks to our concerted efforts." "We have been together for a very short time, but the ties of friendship we have cemented will endure," he continued. He requested the friends to convey his best regards to their people and sportsmen. His speech drew warm applause.

Yutaka Maeda, Japanese vice-president of the International Volleyball Federation and president of the Asian Volleyball Confederation, and his wife left China earlier. Some foreign volleyball players will shortly leave for home while others will visit other parts of China.

UNITED STATES

CHEN I-SUNG COMMENTS ON PRC-U.S. -TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW010908Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic; for an earlier KYODO report see the International Affairs section of the 30 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Peking 1 Jun (AFP)--China is letting the United States know unofficially that it has no intention of taking Taiwan by force following an eventual break between Washington and Taipei. This Chinese guarantee of a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question--a guarantee that China would not give officially--came from Chen I-sung, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in an interview with AFP a few days after a visit here by U.S. presidential security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Speaking strictly "for myself," Mr Chen emphasized that American support, notably military, for Taiwan was the principal obstacle to a peaceful settlement. He expressed the opinion that if Washington broke off its links with Taipei, the Nationalist Chinese Government would have to negotiate with Peking and that any solution by force was ruled out right at the start by China. But the U.S. Government has not managed to persuade the Chinese to make such a promise officially, which would enable Washington to normalize completely its relations with Peking without having to worry about the future of Taiwan.

Peking denies Washington any right to have a say in the question of the reunification of the "sacred" Taiwan Province with China, a completely internal problem.

The Chinese leaders recently put forward once again to Mr Brzezinski their demands for the breaking of diplomatic relations between the United States and Taiwan, the withdrawal of American troops from the island and an end to the Taipei-Washington defence treaties as a condition for complete Sino-American normalization.

Mr Chen, a Taiwanese business and property magnate, left Taipei for good after denouncing the policy of the Taiwanese government and settled down in Peking in August 1972. He makes regular private trips to foreign countries including the United States.

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He told AFP that in 1973 he had several meetings with Premier Chou En-lai who assured him that the reunification of the Chinese people "will be carried out in due time" and that there was "no question of adopting a military solution".

Mr Chen, one of the representatives of Taiwan in the National People's Congress, stressed that the United States was the main obstacle to reunification. "So long as the United States backs Taiwan, the situation will not be favourable for negotiations. And as long as the U.S. supports Taiwan militarily the threat of war exists, just as its military support in South Vietnam went against peaceful negotiations with the north," he declared.

Mr Chen said he based his belief in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem by Peking on "objective" considerations. "We are not living any longer in the time of the gang of four who had only abstract theories and wanted to reunite Taiwan with the continent by any means," he said. "Now the leaders are pragmatic and will try to get the United States to leave Taiwan, they will start peaceful negotiations with Taiwan."

Asked about people in Taiwan who favoured independence for the island, Mr Chen said that since the purge of the "gang of four" extremists and the "more flexible" policy of the new leadership, the vast majority of Taiwanese no longer wanted such independence.

Observers said this semi-official Chinese viewpoint on the sensitive question of Taiwan was all the more interesting as it was not the first time Mr Chen had expressed it even although it does not tie in with the official bellicose statements--made for internal consumption--about armed "liberation" of Taiwan.

It is certain, observers believe, that China does not at the moment have the capacity to conquer Taiwan by force. And a colossal military effort and civil war would ruin China's number one objective, to build a modern, powerful economy by the year 2000. But diplomats pointed out that Peking cannot, without losing face, promise the United States to solve along the lines of Washington's suggestions a purely internal problem. That is why the renewed declarations by a semi-official figure like Mr Chen, mentioning personal assurances by Chou En-lai in whose name the whole of China's current policy is carried out, can be given serious consideration, diplomats said.

"I can make all the statements I want", Mr Chen told AFP after three hours of talks.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET POSITION REGARDING TLATELOLCO TREATY ATTACKED

OWC10846Y Peking NCNA in English 0822 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Inexorable Nuclear Despot"]

[Text] Peking, 1 Jun (HSINHUA)--The past month has witnessed a sudden turnabout in the Soviet attitude to the Tlatelolco Treaty (the treaty in respect to the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America). The Soviet leaders and their government now claim that the Soviet Union has "decided to sign" the additional Protocol Two to the Tlatelolco Treaty and is prepared to "commit itself" to the endorsement of the nuclear-free status to Latin America.

At first glance, it would appear that the Soviet Union has agreed to "support" the nuclear-free zone of Latin America and has assumed the "relevant obligations". But, a further look at the Soviet "statement" and at related comments made by TASS reveal that they still adhere to the "arguments" they advanced when refusing to sign the treaty. This explains the Soviet Union's clinging to its original basic stand of belittling the sovereignty and security of Latin American countries. It also explains its own position in defence of its interests as a nuclear hegemonic power.

In the past, one of the "arguments" used by the Soviet Union in refusing to sign the additional Protocol Two to the Tlatelolco Treaty was that "the treaty permitted explosions for peaceful purposes at a time when there did not exist any distinction between such explosions and those of nuclear weapons". Today, while declaring that it has "decided to sign" the treaty, the Soviet Union continues to clamour that a Latin American signatory country should not carry out "explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes", but must act in line with the "provisions of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, within the framework of the international procedure of the International Atomic Energy Agency"; otherwise, it will be a "violation of its commitments and incompatible with its non-nuclear status." This hullaballo is the way a nuclear despot talks.

The Tlatelolco Treaty explicitly provides that the Latin American contracting parties undertake to prohibit and prevent in their respective territories the testing, use, manufacture, production or acquisition of any nuclear weapons and the receipt, storage, installation, deployment and any form of possession of any nuclear weapons by the parties themselves. The treaty permits the use of nuclear material and facilities for peaceful purposes. The Latin American countries, in their appeals to all nuclear powers to sign the additional Protocol Two to the treaty only seek to obtain the guarantee that those powers will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them. The utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is their sovereign right which brooks no foreign supervision nor intervention. It will be recalled that over the last three years the Soviet Union has levelled criticism after criticism against the Brazilian-West German agreement on nuclear cooperation. The Soviet Union now goes so far as to impose the "non-proliferation treaty" in which it had a hand on Latin American countries. This is a flagrant interference with the rights of the Latin American countries, to use atomic energy and to develop the atomic energy industry for peaceful purposes. Obviously, the purpose of the Soviet Union is to maintain its nuclear monopoly.

Another "reason" for the Soviet Union's previous refusal to sign the additional Protocol Two to the Tlatelolco Treaty is that the areas involved in the treaty extend beyond the 12-mile limits and that the 200-mile territory waters declared by a number of Latin American countries should be ruled out. It now asserts that the signing of the additional Protocol "does not mean recognition in any way of the possibility for spreading the operation of the treaty beyond the territory of the signatory states, including the air space and territorial waters, established in accordance with international law". Once again the voice of hegemony is heard.

There is no unified regulation in the world, as everyone knows, to the limits of territorial waters and it is perfectly right and reasonable for Latin American countries to declare the limits of their territorial waters up to 200 miles, in accordance with their own geographical conditions and state security and their right to exercise sovereignty over the waters, the air space above and the sea bed.

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The struggle to defend 200-mile maritime right, in which the Latin American countries have taken the lead, has won the sympathy and support of a large number of developing countries and a number of Second World countries. The Soviet Union now seeks to limit the international guarantee on nuclear free zones to the very minimum in respect to Latin America. This is proof that the Soviet Union is endeavouring to maintain its expansionism so that its fleet and planes, carrying nuclear weapons, can freely enter off-shore waters of the Latin American countries and to carry out infiltration and expansion in Latin America.

These two examples suffice to demonstrate that the Soviet Union continues to be obsessed by inexorable hegemony, despite its new gesture in respect to the nuclear free zone of Latin America.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON SOVIET RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW311738Y Peking NCNA in English 1724 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--A realistic analysis of what the Kremlin has been doing in its relations with Japan is given in an article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY here today.

The article notes that one of the Kremlin bosses recently professed the desire to "enhance the USSR's relations of friendship and cooperation with Japan on the basis of the conclusion of a USSR-Japan treaty of good-neighbourhood and cooperation". And he laid particular emphasis on the need for both countries to "take a stand based on political reality".

"What is the 'political reality' the Kremlin wants Japan to face?" the article writes. "The answer is quite clear. Moscow has more than once pressed Japan to concede that there exists no territorial dispute between the two countries. A commentary in a recent issue of PRAVDA declared bluntly that 'the role the USSR is playing in the world is determined by its existence and its might.' Japan, on the other hand, is but an island nation in the ominous shadows of this mighty superpower. It may live in 'good-neighbourhood and cooperation' with the Soviet Union should it comply with this 'political reality', bow to Moscow's might and drop its territorial claim of the four northern islands."

As a matter of fact, the article says, this Soviet reminder is quite unnecessary. Over the years, the Japanese public has been watching closely the intensified Soviet military dispositions in the Far East in the vicinity of Japan. It has also taken note of the Soviet moves to impress Japan of its "might".

The article points out that the Kremlin's intensified military buildup around Japan and its sabre-rattling towards that country show that the so-called "good-neighbourhood and cooperation" is but a camouflage of an attempt to turn Japan into a small partner under its thumb by using the threat of force.

The article says that the "stand based on political reality" that the Soviet Union wants Japan to take also includes a commitment by Japan about economic "cooperation" as stipulated in the "USSR-Japan Treaty of Good-Neighbourhood and Cooperation". That would provide Moscow with more capital, technology and whole sets of equipment from Japan to help it exploit Siberia and further beef up its economic and military might in the Far Eastern areas.

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As a matter of fact, the article adds, the Soviet Union has, over years, been trying to woo Japan for economic benefit.

However, the article points out, Moscow is far from being satisfied with Soviet-Japanese "economic cooperation" on the present scale. The vile manifestations of Kremlin's hegemonism cannot but cause worries among the Japanese financial circles who are, therefore, hesitant in their attitude. Some of them went so far as to say that it would be really unthinkable if the Japanese were not suspicious of the Soviet Union on economic questions.

The Japanese-Soviet fishery talks have made Japan fully aware that the Kremlin's policy toward Japan is one of highhandedness at the expense of its neighbour, the article says.

The article says that what the Soviet hegemonists have done have torn the thin veil of "good-neighbourhood and cooperation" to pieces. More and more people from the ruling and opposition parties and from the press circles in Japan have come to see through their dual tactics of carrot and stick. A Diet member of the Japanese Socialist Party said in a recent speech that the aim of the Soviet Union to conclude a "good-neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" with Japan is to reduce it to the position of a "satellite country" and a shield of the Soviet Union. Shinsaku Hogen, a leading diplomatic commentator of Japan, has pointed out that what Moscow is up to is "by no means good-neighbourhood and friendship". He said that by harping on the so-called detente, the Soviet Union is trying to create a euphoria of peace to conceal its military build-up. "This is what the Soviet Union is now doing," he warned.

All this shows, the article says in conclusion, that the vicious soviet attempt to control Japan can never be covered up by the pretence of "good-neighbourhood and cooperation".

INDIAN DEFENSE CHIEF RAM VISITS USSR

OW271210Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (HSINHUA)--Indian Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from May 22 to 26 at the invitation of Soviet Defence Minister D.F. Ustinov, according to a TASS report.

A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Ustinov had talks with Ram respectively on "questions of common interest".

On May 22, AFP quoted "Indian sources" from Moscow as saying that the talks "were expected to cover, in particular, Soviet-Indian military cooperation and the two countries' relations with neighbouring countries China and Afghanistan".

NORTH ASIA

DPRK PRESENTS AWARD TO CHINESE MEMBER OF MAC

OW010836Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the National Flag Order Second Class to Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, here yesterday.

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Present on the occasion were Vice-President of the DPRK Kang Yang-uk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kil Chae-kyong and Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien.

On the evening of May 29, Lu Chih-hsien gave a dinner for Chen Chien-wu who would soon leave his post for home on the termination of his tour of duty. Present at the dinner were Korean Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and senior member of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission Major General Han Chu-kyong.

Chen Chien-wu left here for home by train yesterday.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS PEOPLE'S DAILY DELEGATION

OW301446Y Peking NCNA in English 1346 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (HSINHUA)--President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, received the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation this morning and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with its members. The delegation is led by Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. President Kim Il-song said: "It is really significant that you have come to visit our country not long after Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit. We are of the same family."

Before the meeting, the president had a photo taken with the Chinese guests.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, secretary and director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Gi-nam, editor-in-chief of the NODONG SINMUN; and Kim Gil-hyon, deputy director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien was also present.

DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

OW291913Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 29 May 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 28 May (HSINHUA)--Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in New York this afternoon to attend the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-aligned Countries and observers on the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

He was greeted at the airport by Han Si-hae, permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, and other officials.

Chen Chu, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation to the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly and permanent representative to the UN, was also on hand.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FILM ON SRV AUTHORITIES' EXPULSION OF CHINESE TO BE SHOWN

OW311900Y Peking NCNA in English 1849 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--"Expulsion of Chinese Residents by the Vietnamese Authorities" (No 1), the first of a series of documentary films shot by the Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio will be shown throughout China, beginning from June 1.

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The Vietnamese authorities have been persecuting Chinese residents in Vietnam, compelling them to leave the land where they have lived and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people for years. Recently hundreds or even thousands of victimized Chinese have been driven back to China every day. The documentary records how Chinese expelled by the Vietnamese authorities waded across the Nanchi River, helping the old folk and leading the children along, and arrive in the Chinese border city of Hokou after going through untold hardships.

The film shows how returned Chinese, with tears in their eyes, relate their suffering to compatriots this side of the border and denounce the Vietnamese authorities for persecuting Chinese nationals and undermining the traditional friendship of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Hokou, a border town in Yunnan Province, is separated by the Nanchi River from the Vietnamese town of Lao Cai. Every day, from dawn to dusk, the river bank is crowded with those who have returned, waiting for the arrival of their relatives still stranded in Vietnam. Occasionally there are happy reunions of parted relatives, but many wait long hours in vain. A girl is seen crying sadly while waiting for her mother. Many Chinese nationals, who resided in Vietnam for generations and made contributions to that country's revolution and construction, report that their families have been broken up by the Vietnamese authorities and some of their dear ones have lost their lives as a result.

The documentary also records how people in the motherland, with profound feelings, warmly receive their returned compatriots, helping the aged and infirm and offering food and drink to the exhausted returnees. Doctors give careful treatment to the wounded and sick and the reception centres make prompt arrangements for settling returned compatriots in the interior.

The Vietnamese authorities are continuing their persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents and the situation is developing. The Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio is working on further installments of the documentary series.

FOUR PROVINCES RECEIVE, SETTLE RETURNEES FROM SRV

OW311235Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--The great numbers of returnees from Vietnam, persecuted and driven out by the Vietnamese authorities, are warmly received and resettled by the people of their motherland.

Leading bodies of the party, government and army in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangtung and Fukien have given special attention to the returnees' reception and rehabilitation, setting up special offices to attend to it. The needed supplies and daily necessities are rushed from industrial, trade and grain departments to the reception centres and resettlement points.

As large numbers of victimized Chinese enter China from Hokou town in Yunnan Province, the leading local party committees have activated people to set up housing and bring fresh vegetables, grain, oil and meat into Hokou. They have arranged for day and night medical service. As soon as the harassed Chinese reach native soil, they get a hearty reception from their countrymen.

Every day since mid-May, Tunghsing town in Kwangsi has received 2,000 to 3,000 victimized Chinese from Vietnam. One day, the number rose to 4,000. Every family in town cleaned house and made temporary room for the returnees.

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Those who were beaten and injured by Vietnamese public security personnel were taken at once to the hospital. Fourteen expectant mothers among the returnees were hospitalized immediately--all 14 gave birth without further mishap.

In Kwangtung and Fukien provinces, work teams were sent out to build or expand farms and factories and make a place for returned Chinese.

People on farms for returned Overseas Chinese received the victimized kinsmen with special warmth and consideration. At midnight on May 18 some 400 returned Chinese arrived at the Chiaoling farm in Kwangtung Province. People there lined the road to greet them by torchlight. The farm people vacated part of their own premises for the returnees, until enough permanent housing can be built to take care of the large numbers of the expelled.

Farms taking in returnees arrange their jobs to fit their original occupations. The Pingyuanchieh farm in Yunnan Province invited carpenters and brick masons to join the farm's woodwork and construction teams. Returnees Chen Shao-chung and Huang Wen-shen, who were school teachers for Chinese residents in Hoang Lien Son and Mong Cai of Vietnam, are now teaching on the Wuming Farm in Kwangsi. The two teachers returned to the motherland because the Vietnamese authorities did not allow them to teach in Chinese and deprived them of their work, and they could not make ends meet in Vietnam.

Kwangtung Arrangements

OW311323Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 30 May--Concerned party and government departments in Kwangtung Province and people of all nationalities have warmly received and made proper arrangements for resettling the large numbers of victimized Overseas Chinese compatriots who were persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities and forced to return to the motherland. The overwhelming majority of the persecuted Overseas Chinese compatriots who have returned to Kwangtung Province have been resettled in state-operated Overseas Chinese farms and other resettlement centers.

Besides calling special meetings to arrange for all the necessary tasks in receiving and resettling the persecuted Chinese residents from Vietnam, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee have also established special organs in charge of receiving and resettling these persecuted Overseas Chinese. All departments concerned have also immediately acted to obtain large amounts of manpower and supplies and establish reception stations for the persecuted Overseas Chinese at Canton and other major ports. The persecuted Overseas Chinese are immediately comforted by the leading comrades from the departments concerned. Their kinsmen from the motherland have sent them clothes, mosquito nets and other daily necessities, and medical personnel have paid house calls to deliver medicine, examine and treat those who were persecuted and beaten in Vietnam. As they have received the supplies sent to them by their kinsmen and eaten the rice of the motherland, many persecuted Overseas Chinese have been deeply moved, tears swelling in their eyes. The persecuted Overseas Chinese have all thanked Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and their kinsmen from the motherland for their sincere concern.

The vast cadres and masses of the state-operated Overseas Chinese farms and the farms under the reclamation system in various parts of Kwangtung, which are now responsible for resettling the persecuted Overseas Chinese, have wholeheartedly done a good job in receiving and resettling them. Because large numbers were forced to return to China in such a short period, not enough houses can be built quickly enough. Several production brigades and factories in the vicinity of Haiyen Overseas Chinese farm vacated their own buildings and furnished them so that living quarters would be available for the newly arrived persecuted Overseas Chinese. The Chingyuan County party committee decided to give priority to all supplies which are needed for receiving and resettling the persecuted Overseas Chinese so that new beds, bedsheets, mosquito nets and tables and chairs would be available when they arrived at the Chingyuan farm. When the third group arrived, farm personnel also delivered steamed dumplings and rain-wear to the railway station. Persecuted Chinese resident Yang Fu-mei gave birth to a baby in the train on her way from Kunming to Canton. When she arrived at the farm, the farm workers all sent clothes to Yang Fu-mei; and the farm gave her chickens, eggs, milk and other nutritious foods. Some 400 arrived at Chialoing Farm late in the evening on 18 May. Holding flashlights and torches in their hands, leading cadres of the farm and of the departments concerned at the county and commune levels lined both sides of the road near the farm to welcome them.

Under the loving care and assistance of the government and the people of all nationalities of the motherland, the persecuted Overseas Chinese are now building their new homes.

Fukien Preparations

OW311259Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Foochow. 30 May--Persecuted Chinese residents of Vietnam, who were forced to return to the motherland by the Vietnamese authorities, have been properly placed in some Overseas Chinese farms in Fukien Province. These persecuted Overseas Chinese arrived by train to Fukien Province from Kunming not long ago.

After being assigned the task of making arrangements for the persecuted Chinese residents, the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee immediately called a special meeting to discuss resettlement. Fukien Province and Putien, Lungchi, Chiengyang, Ningte, Foochow and Amoy Prefectures established special organs and sent work teams to inspect the progress of building and expanding Overseas Chinese farms in various localities. Meanwhile, all units in each county responsible for taking care of the Overseas Chinese **also took immediate action** and assigned personnel to make thorough preparations. The Lunghai County party committee called on all trades and professions throughout the county to give priority to doing a good job in the allocation, delivery, procurement, transport and supply of materials for the returned Overseas Chinese. The old returned Overseas Chinese of Shuangti Overseas Chinese farm **took the initiative** and gave their new houses, which the farm had assigned them, to the persecuted Chinese residents from Vietnam. Four households of old returned Overseas Chinese at Wu-i farm, Chungan County, made room for them in the homes of newlyweds.

The persecuted returned Overseas Chinese have received loving care from leading party and government departments and their kinsmen from the motherland wherever they have gone. The various departments concerned have promptly given them daily necessities like clothes, cotton-wadded coverlets and mosquito nets. Noticing the worn clothing of the children of the persecuted Chinese residents, many old returned Overseas Chinese of Peichaio Farm, Foochow Municipality, voluntarily sent childrens' clothes to them. When it was discovered that a persecuted Chinese woman's child was 1 month old, a leading member of this farm immediately prepared a dish of fresh ginger, wine and egg soup and gave this food to them as a token of comfort.

The persecuted Chinese residents from Vietnam have been deeply moved by the loving care of their kinsmen from the motherland. Chung Cheng-pang, who is now settled in Shangti farm, said: "The Vietnamese authorities persecuted and expelled us and looted our property. My only wristwatch was confiscated. All this has greatly damaged the sentiment between the people of these two countries. We are deeply saddened. But the warm reception we have received since our return to the motherland has deeply reminded me of the warmth of the socialist motherland."

SOUTH ASIA

KENG PIAO REPORTEDLY TO TOUR PAKISTAN, SRI LANKA

OW011202Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jun (AFP)--Chinese Vice Premier Keng Piao will make official visits to Pakistan and Sri Lanka in the middle of this month, diplomatic sources said here today. Mr Keng, director of the Communist Party International Liaison Bureau, a position which makes him the equivalent of foreign minister for the Chinese Communist Party in its relations with other parties, will spend five days in each country, the sources said.

His tour, seen by observers as the continuation of China's diplomatic offensive in the subcontinent, comes after tours of Burma and Nepal on China's southwestern border by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the beginning of the year.

This is the first visit by a top Chinese official to Pakistan since General Zia Ul-haq took power in July 1977. General Zia visited China in December, indicating Peking's wish to maintain with Pakistan the close relationship enveloped when former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was in power.

PRC-NEPAL BOUNDARY INSPECTION COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING

OW301530Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 30 May (HSINHUA)--The delegation on the Chinese side of the China-Nepal joint boundary inspection committee left here for home this morning after attending the first session of the committee. The session was held here from May 17 to 28.

A press release issued by the two sides on May 28 said: "The meetings of the joint committee were held in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere. In its meetings the joint committee discussed matters relating to inspection, repair and reconstruction of the damaged boundary markers along the China-Nepal border, and matters relating to drawing up a new boundary map on a larger scale.

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"Keeping in view of the fact that the China-Nepal boundary is one of friendship, and as there has been no dispute of territory ever since the delimitation of the boundary between the two countries, the two sides reached agreement on all matters." The agreement was signed by the chief representatives of the two sides on May 20.

EUROPE

JOURNALISTS TOUR NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

See Finnish Prime Minister

OW311018Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 30 May (HSINHUA)--Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa received all members of the Chinese journalists delegation in the prime minister's office this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. The delegation is headed by Yuan Hsien-lu, director of the International News Department of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. Prime Minister Sorsa asked the Chinese journalists to convey the regards and best wishes of the Finnish Government to the Chinese Government and people.

Speaker of the Finnish Parliament Ahti Pekkala received the delegation on the same morning. Accompanied by Secretary-General of Parliament Eiler Hultin, the Chinese guests visited the parliament hall.

Finnish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Johannes Virolainen received the delegation on May 28 and acquainted the Chinese journalists with Finland's agriculture and forestry.

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Chang Tsan-ming was present on the occasions.

The delegation arrived here on May 26 for a friendly visit to Finland at the invitation of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, when they were greeted at the airport by Anders Hulten, director of the Press Centre of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, and the Chinese ambassador.

Delegation Departs for Sweden

OW311638Y Peking NCNA in English 1554 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 31 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese journalists delegation led by Yuan Hsien-lu, director of the International Department of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, left here this morning for Sweden after a friendly visit to Finland.

Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa received all members of the delegation and had a friendly talk with them. The Chinese delegation visited Helsinki, Kuopio and Varkaus and had extensive contacts with the Finnish press circles. Matti Tuovinen, state secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, and Anders Hulten, director of the press centre of the Foreign Ministry, gave dinners in honour of the Chinese delegation. Chinese Ambassador to Finland Chang Tsan-ming gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday afternoon for the delegation's visit.

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See Swedish Ministers

OW010920Y Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 31 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese journalists delegation headed by Yuan Hsien-lu, director of the International Department of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was received separately by Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder and Minister of Commerce Staffan Burenstam Linder here today. The two Swedish ministers had friendly conversations with the Chinese journalists and answered their questions. Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Chin Li-chen was present on both occasions.

The Chinese journalists delegation arrived here from Finland this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

UK PARLIAMENTARY GROUP RECEIVED, MET BY OFFICIALS

Hao Te-ching Banquet

OW281538Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 28 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 May (HSINHUA)--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a British parliamentary group. Leader of the group is Lord Rhodes, Labour member of the House of Lords, a deputy leader is H. Miller, Conservative member of the House of Commons. Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister, attended. E.T. Davies, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy here was among the guests.

President Hao Te-ching met and had a friendly conversation with the British guests this afternoon. The British parliamentary group arrived in Peking yesterday as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Li Hsien-nien Meeting

OW311304Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, met with the British parliamentary group here this morning. Leader of the group is Lord Rhodes, Labour member of the House of Lords, and deputy leader is Hal Miller, Conservative member of the House of Commons.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien extended a welcome to the British friends on their visit to China and had a friendly conversation with them. Members of the parliamentary group attending the meeting were: Lord Bowden, Labour member of the House of Lords; Lord Fulton, Independent member of the House of Lords; Lord Mackie, Liberal member of the House of Lords; Laurie Pavitt, Labour member of the House of Commons; John Biffen, Conservative member of the House of Commons; Ben Ford and Bryan Gould, Labour members of the House of Commons; and Peter Temple-Morris, Conservative member of the House of Commons.

E.T. Davies, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy here, was present. On hand were Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and leading members of other departments concerned.

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ECONOMIC GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT TO BRITAIN

OW270924Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text] London, 26 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese economic delegation concluded its 3-week visit to Britain and left here for Paris this afternoon. It was seen off at the airport by Stanley Clinton Davis, British parliamentary under-secretary of state for trade, and Liu Chin-sheng, commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here. The delegation is led by Ku Ming, vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

During their stay, the Chinese visitors conferred with the British authorities on closer cooperation between the two countries in the economic, technical and other fields. The Chinese delegation also visited factories and other establishments in the coal, power, oil, chemical and other industries. The visitors were warmly received everywhere.

Receptions were given in their honour by the British Government and Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Chu Chi-yuan. A reciprocal dinner was given at the Chinese Embassy yesterday evening by Ku Ming, leader of the delegation, together with Tang Ko, leader of the visiting Chinese delegation of iron and steel industry, and the Chinese charge d'affaires a.i. Among the British guests were E. Dell, secretary of state for trade, and E. Varley, secretary of state for industry.

Arrives in France

OW270124Y Peking NCNA in English 0115 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 26 May (HSINHUA)--A Chinese economic delegation arrived here this afternoon for a visit to France at the invitation of the French Government. The leader of the delegation is Ku Ming, vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and deputy leaders are Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, and Han Che-i, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The Chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was also present at the airport.

STEEL DELEGATION DEPARTS LONDON FOR FRG

OW300834Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] London, 29 May (HSINHUA) -The Chinese delegation of iron and steel industry led by Tang Ko, minister of the metallurgical industry, left here this afternoon for West Germany after concluding its visit to Britain. The delegation was seen off at the airport by J. Ridley, deputy-secretary of the British Trade Department, and Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation. Chu Chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Britain, was also present.

During its 18-day stay, the delegation visited the main iron and steel factories of the state-owned British Steel Corporation and some private steel factories, machine-building and electrical companies, etc.

Leader of the Chinese delegation Tang Ko had a wide-range exchange of views with British Government officials and officials of the British Steel Corporation and the Metallurgical Equipment-Building Ltd. on technical exchanges and cooperation in the iron and steel industry between the two countries.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen, Trade Secretary Edmund Dell and Industry Secretary Eric Varley had separate meetings with Tang Ko and other members of the delegation. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry Leslie Huckfield held a reception for the Chinese delegation on May 15 and Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley, gave a luncheon in honour of it on May 24. Chairman of the British Steel Corporation Sir Charles Villiers and his wife Lady Villiers invited Tang Ko and other members of the delegation to their home as guests on May 28.

On May 16, Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Chu Chi-yuan gave a reception for the visit of the delegation to Britain. On May 25, Tang Ko, Chu Chi-yuan and leader of the Chinese economic delegation Ku Ming jointly gave a reciprocal dinner at which British Trade Secretary Dell and Industry Secretary Varley were present.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP ENDS VISIT TO FRANCE, LEAVES FOR UK

OW310349Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 27 May 78OW

[Text] Paris, 26 May--The Chinese joint agricultural mechanization study delegation to Europe--led by Hsiang Nan, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, with Ma I, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, serving as adviser--concluded its tour of France and left Paris for Britain on 25 May.

While visiting France the study group talked with Jacques Fouchier, secretary of state to the Ministry of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state to the Ministry of Industry; it also toured Paris and other places and visited agricultural machinery plants, agricultural and animal husbandry production units, research institutes and farms.

Jacques Fouchier, French secretary of state to the Ministry of Agriculture, entertained all members of the group at a 24 May luncheon. That same afternoon, Han Ko-hua, Chinese ambassador to France, held a reception for the group which was attended, on the French side, by Andre Giraud, minister of industry, Jacques Fouchier, secretary of state to the Ministry of Agriculture, and others. The Chinese agricultural mechanization study delegation arrived in Paris 13 May after visiting Italy.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

MOBUTU QUOTED ON USSR-CUBA COLLUSION IN SHABA INVASION

OW311920Y Peking NCNA in English 1815 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Rabat, 31 May (HSINHUA)--Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko pointed out here yesterday that what happened in Zaire was the work of the Soviet Union and Cuba in collusion. He said this in an interview with the MAGHREB ARAB PRESS (MAP) upon his departure for home after a one-day visit to Morocco, according to a report of MAP. On the situation in Africa, he said: "Cubans must withdraw immediately from the African Continent. It has already been proved that the sole aim of Cuba in Africa is disorganisation and destabilisation."

Referring to the situation in his country, the president said: "Kolwezi is calm and we have controlled the situation." "The men, women and children held" by the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries "were all massacred in the bush last Saturday," he added.

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CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES POST-INVASION KOLWEZI

OW280736Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 28 May 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's feature from Zaire: "We Must Win Greater Victories"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 May (HSINHUA)--"Our battalion recaptured Kolwezi airport on May 17 after only two and a half hours of fighting against the enemy who occupied it on May 12. This is our glory and we must win greater victories," a fighter of the Zairian 311th Paratroop Battalion told this correspondent at the airport on May 18. The reporters were accompanying President Mobutu Sese Seko on an inspection tour of the Kolwezi airport on May 18, the day after its recapture. The fighter added: "All the Zairian people support us in fighting against the Soviet-Cuban hired mercenaries."

President Mobutu paid a second inspection tour of the frontline on May 20, the day when the Zairian Armed Forces recaptured the mining city of Kolwezi.

During the tour of the local military base the president was shown arms and munitions captured from the mercenaries, most of them Soviet-made.

The aftermath of brutal slaughter by the mercenaries could still be seen in Kolwezi. Some 30 corpses of foreign residents, many of them women and children, were found piling up in a small house. Witnesses said that the mercenaries had locked these foreigners in the house as hostages. Upon seeing a beheaded two-year-old girl, President Mobutu stood beside her body for a long time and said indignantly: "She was of the same age as my youngest daughter!"

Many people in Kolwezi gave evidence on the direct participation of the Cubans in the invasion. Renard, a Belgian, who is the representative of the Gecamines, said with certainty that he saw the Cubans issuing orders now in Spanish and in Swahili.

Local people denounced the mercenaries for pillaging shops, banks and residences, thrashing and even killing those who dared to show any resistance. A woman qualified the mercenaries as "robbers, bandits and murderers". Housewives complained that they had been in want of water, electricity and food after the invasion. President Mobutu expressed regards and concern for them and ordered that food and water be provided.

President Mobutu inspected Kolwezi on May 21 for the third time. He gave the operational command directives on cleaning up the city.

Filled with deep hatred for the barbarous mercenaries, the armed forces and people of Zaire are now pushing on with their fight to win greater victories. The ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY stressed in a commentary that the entire Zairian people have been mobilized to further support the courageous action in defence of the fruits of revolution.

Additional Report

OW290724Z Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 29 May 78 OW

[Feature from Zaire by NCNA correspondents Yen Shih-yuan and Liu Tso-wen: "Just Cause Is Bound To Win"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 May (HSINHUA)--We left Kinshasa aboard an airplane of the Zairian Air Force for Kolwezi on May 24 to tour the Shaba front where the Zairian Armed Forces had scored victories in their counter-attack on the mercenary invaders in Soviet-Cuban pay. An atmosphere of combat still prevailed at Kolwezi airport where fighting had ended. Zairian paratroopers stood on sentry and patrolled. Jeeps buzzed along the road. The debris of cartridges and shells laid scattered.

More than 200 vehicles were abandoned at the entrance of the airport. In front of the gate of the headquarters of the Zairian troops, we met Major Mahele, commander of the 311th Paratroops Battalion, who directed the combat to recapture the airport. He outlined the mercenaries' invasion of Kolwezi and the combat to recapture the airport.

On the night of May 11 4,000 armed mercenaries in Soviet-Cuban pay, coming from Angola, made a surprise attack on the airport of Kolwezi and then took the city. Upon entering the airport, the mercenaries burnt all the military and civil aircraft there, eleven of which belonged to the Zairian Air Force. The mercenary troops damaged the control tower and apparatuses.

The Zairian soldiers counter-attacked the mercenary troops. The 311th Paratroops Battalion was the first to be dispatched by President Mobutu to the front. On May 16, its first batch was dropped to the suburbs of the city. Early on the afternoon of May 17, 250 soldiers of the battalion, led by Major Mahele, began to engage the enemy two kilometres south of the airport. They drove away a whole company of mercenaries. Then, they assaulted two other enemy companies entrenched northeast of the airport, killing or wounding many mercenaries. After over two hours of fighting, the Zairian troops recaptured the airport. The enemy took to flight towards the frontier. They abandoned arms and munitions including Soviet-made mortar shells and rockets.

The paratroops battalion had been formed after the first war of Shaba fought last year. The soldiers underwent only seven months of training, but their task was well performed.

A young fighter named Ngato told us: "I am very happy to have the opportunity of participating in the combat in defence of my country. We have won victory over the invaders trained by the Cubans and equipped by the Russians." We saw a number of Zairian soldiers patrolling at or around the airport in jeeps or on foot. Maintaining high vigilance they were ready to repel any enemy attacks to safeguard the interests of their country.

Then we visited the urban areas. We got off the car at the Impala Hotel where the headquarters of the Second Foreign Legion Paratroops Regiment of France were located. We were received by Captain Chatillon, the military press attache, who took part in the operation on May 19. He said that on that day, more than 600 French paratroops were dropped over Kolwezi to help the Zairian Armed Forces to rescue some 2,500 European residents. The Zairian Armed Forces assisted by the French paratroops recaptured Kolwezi city on the same day. More than 500 artillery pieces and machine-guns as well as wireless sets abandoned by the mercenaries were shown in the hotel. The city of Kolwezi is now under the control of the Zairian troops and French paratroops, who cooperate very well.

We were told that after the recapture of the city, the Zairian-French troops started their second step, that is, to pursue the invaders who had fled into the jungle and look for European residents who had been forced to go with the fleeing mercenaries.

Accompanied by the military press attache we visited the centre of the city and downtown Kolwezi.

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This mining town had been seriously damaged: No electricity, no food, no water, streets and buildings blood-stained, and no shop without being ravaged. We were told that during the occupation of the city by the aggressors, cases of rape, robbery, killing and arson occurred everywhere, causing disaster to the local people. A responsible member of the Red Cross Society there told us that in the two days of May 23 and 24, groups sent by the Red Cross Society collected more than 200 corpses.

The horrible crimes committed by the Soviet-Cuban hired mercenaries have aroused utmost indignation among the Zairian people. A Zairian newspaper said: "This is execution of a plan designed to plunge Zaire into poverty and disaster so as to set up in Zaire a regime with Russia as its master." The paper also said that "Moscow's global strategy is not merely directed at Zaire," but "aims to make a mess of the awakened Africa so as to dominate the whole continent."

The heroic Zairian people scored remarkable victories in counter-attacking the invading mercenaries last year. Now they are sure to defeat any new invaders. President Mobutu put it well when he said that the victory of Zaire, facing the Soviet-Cuban coalition, is certain because the cause of Zaire is just.

LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS TOGOLESE WATER CONSERVANCY GROUP

OW301432Y Peking NCNA in English 1330 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met the water conservancy and power delegation from Togo this afternoon. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly conversation with A.G. Mivedor, leader of the delegation and minister of mines, energy and water resources, T. Gnrofon, deputy leader of the delegation and minister of rural development, and other Togolese friends.

CHEN HSI-LIEN MEETS WITH GHANAIAN FOOTBALL TEAM

OW301444Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the Ghanaian "Black Stars" National Football Team with Gabriel K. Amevor as leader and Robert Thompson Orleans-Pobee as deputy leader. Ghanaian Ambassador to China Kofi Baah Aidoo attended.

Present were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and Li Fang-lou, leading member of the Chinese Football Association.

TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO KENYA

OW290140Y Peking NCNA in English 0121 GMT 29 May 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 28 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for Uganda today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to Kenya.

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Arrives in Uganda

OW290142Y Peking NCNA in English 0122 GMT 29 May 78 OW

[Text] Kampala, 28 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here from Kenya this afternoon for a friendly visit. Greeting the delegation at the airport were: Uganda Minister of Commerce Noah Mohamed, and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Tai Lu was also present on the occasion.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW271514Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, 26 May (HSINHUA)--Chao Yuan, the new Chinese ambassador to Mauritania, presented his credentials to President Moktar Ould Daddah today. The president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador, in which he highly praised the friendly relations and cooperation between Mauritania and China.

In the evening President Ould Daddah and his wife gave a dinner at the presidential residence in honour of Ambassador Chao Yuan and his wife. The Chinese ambassador arrived here on May 23.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ARGENTINE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Feted by Li Chiang

OW281706Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 28 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 May (HSINHUA)-- Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of an economic mission from the Republic of Argentina led by Dr. Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, minister of economy.

Among the guests were Argentine Ambassador to China and Mrs. del Solar Dorrego, officials of the Argentine Embassy here, and correspondents accompanying the mission on the visit. Present on the occasion were Yeh Fei and Tseng Chih, minister and vice-minister of communications; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of the Bank of China, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and various national import and export corporations.

Minister Li Chiang and Minister Martinez de Hoz spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. In his speech, Minister Li Chiang praised the Argentine people for the achievements they had scored in the struggle to defend national sovereignty and build their own country under the leadership of President Rafael Videla and the Argentine Government. "We appreciate the Argentine Government's stand for promoting Latin American unity and regional cooperation and for strengthening friendly cooperation among countries. We firmly support the Argentine Government in its struggle to safeguard the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights, to develop its own nuclear technology and to oppose the maritime and nuclear hegemony of the superpowers," Minister Li Chiang said.

He pointed out that gratifying development has been achieved in the relations between China and Argentina in the past two years.

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"The people of our two countries are fighting to safeguard their own national independence and sovereignty, oppose superpower hegemonism and develop their own economy. We share the same stand on many important international issues and have enjoyed fine cooperation," he added. Minister Martinez de Hoz's current visit to China at the head of the economic mission would make important contributions to the understanding and friendship between the two peoples and the further development of the relations between the two countries, the Chinese minister said.

In his speech, Minister Martinez de Hoz said: "Our mission's current visit to China will enable us to have a deeper understanding of the efforts of this great country for a bigger expansion and will lead to the possibility of studying jointly questions beneficial to the well-being and progress of our two peoples."

He explained in detail Argentina's efforts in construction. He said that Argentina set great store by expanding relations with the People's Republic of China and would develop relations with all countries on the basis of respect for sovereignty, non-interference, cooperation, equality and mutual benefit. The minister said that Argentina and China not only could straighten cooperation in foreign trade but also exchange technical knowledge. He said, "When we have a better understanding of each other's production capacity and actual conditions, we will be able to cooperate in many important fields." He pointed out that there were bright prospects for the cooperation between the two countries.

Composed of senior officials of the ministries of economy and foreign affairs and representatives of the army, the Argentine economic mission arrived in Peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to China. They were welcomed at the airport by Minister Li Chiang, Vice-Minister Wang Jun-sheng, Vice-Minister Tseng Chih and Ambassador Federico del Solar Dorrego.

Talks With Li Chiang

OW290930Y Peking NCNA in English 0840 GMT 29 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 May (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, this morning held talks with Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, Argentine minister of economy, in a friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the Argentine side were Daniel Brunella, secretary of state for energy of the Ministry of Economy; Commodore Raul A. Cura, under-secretary for international economic relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Federico del Solar Dorrego, Argentine ambassador to China; Juan E. Dumas, under-secretary for international economic negotiation of the Ministry of Economy; and Carlos Lanusse, under-secretary for agrarian economy of the Ministry of Economy.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; Yuan Keng, a leading member of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Communications; and Wang Yu-cheng, deputy general manager of the Bank of China.

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TELAM Reports on Talks

PY292154Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 29 May 78 PY

[Text] Peking, 29 May--The Argentine mission headed by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has begun negotiations with the PRC foreign trade minister, Li Chiang, and other high officials of that ministry.

Before meeting in groups, a general meeting was held to establish the basis for negotiations for current and future exchange. Minister Li Chiang reiterated his government's pleasure at the Argentine visit, and the Argentine economy minister said he was hopeful that negotiations would be successful.

Martinez de Hoz spoke on the characteristics of the Argentine and PRC situations. He said that Argentina in the last 2 years "has made a great effort to recover its destroyed economy. We were on the brink of bankruptcy and chaos, but the idea of achieving the reorganization and opening of our economy succeeded just as it had done in the PRC, where it was an important objective." He also said that the possibility of the two countries' exchanging industrial components for manufacturing machines and equipment is important. He said he believed one of the important aspects of modern economy is to exchange component parts so that the two countries can assemble products and that this can be applied "not only to industrial machines but also to agricultural machines, in which we have great experience and have been able to build high-quality, modern equipment."

In the afternoon, after visiting the Temple of Heaven, the delegation met in four working groups to prepare the text of possible agreements and notes.

Buenos Aires Report

PY301422Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has begun talks in Peking with the PRC's foreign trade minister, Li Chiang, and other high-ranking officials of that ministry.

The delegation was divided into working groups. The first to initiate the dialog was the general trade group and its subgroups, which discussed the exchange of agricultural products, cereals, grains, oils, and other agroindustrial products. They also discussed exchange of textiles, cotton fiber, processed and unprocessed wool, fruits, dairy products, tobacco and frozen and canned meat products.

Another group discussed Argentine technology for the construction of powerlines. Another group is discussing maritime transportation in order to increase service between the two countries within a short period of time. Finally, a fourth group is to discuss financial and banking issues, including the opening of accounts at the branches of each country's banks in third nations. This group is also studying the possibility of financing joint associations.

In answer to Li Chiang's questions, Minister Martinez de Hoz stated: We are open to exploring all kinds of products. In Argentina, the state only guides trade. Exports are conducted by the private sector.

He then added: I believe it is useful for Argentine businessmen to have detailed knowledge about what they can import from China and for them to take part in the Canton Fair this year.

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Li Chiang explained the evolution of the PRC's economy and the opening of foreign trade with all nations. He received from his Argentine colleague a written report on the economy from April 1976 to the present. This is a publication issued by the National Statistics and Census Institute and is considered an important contribution for mutual understanding.

During the reception for the Argentine delegation, the Chinese minister said: We admire the stands taken by Argentina to actively promote regional unity and cooperation in Latin America and to support friendly cooperation among all nations. We firmly support the Argentine Government in its struggle to defend its rights to 200-mile waters and against nuclear and maritime domination.

Finally, he stated: We wish to expand economic and trade exchange on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and there are broad prospects for economic and trade cooperation between China and Argentina.

The Argentine economy minister said it was obvious that a population of 900 million requires that the PRC take advantage of all the possibilities to obtain the necessary food. Argentina, with 25 million inhabitants and one of the world's lowest birth rates, has many different types of land, which offers us an exceptional opportunity to undertake greater cooperation between the two countries in accordance with each other's needs.

Finally, he indicated that cooperation could be increased not only through trade exchange which is only one aspect of the relations between the two countries, but also through the exchange of technology to improve our industry, energy services, food processing equipment and more.

The Chinese minister agreed to take part in a joint trade commission which will meet at various times during the year to analyze Chinese-Argentine trade. It was decided that the first meeting would be held in Buenos Aires at a date to be determined.

The results of the preliminary meeting indicate that the talks are going well.

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS Interviews Martinez

PY310048Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz indicated today that there is the possibility of exporting naval material to the PRC, especially dredgers and tugboats, as a part of the agreement he would implement during the negotiations he is carrying out in Peking.

He also said that the [words indistinct] and trade agreements would be signed this afternoon, although he did not specify which ones. Notwithstanding, he did make it clear that "they will begin bearing fruit in the coming months and will permit private enterprise to act in both the export and import sectors."

In a telephone interview early this morning granted to the news program "Argentina Awakes" the minister also emphasized the warm welcome by Chinese officials in Peking received by the delegation which he heads and "the great interest of these officials in increasing economic relations in every sense."

Regarding other items which have been discussed with Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang, Martinez de Hoz indicated that "there are agreements for greatly increasing the export of grains and cotton fiber.

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"In addition, regarding industrial products, we have offered a large variety of items, from entire plants to machinery of every type, including tools and agricultural equipment, piping and seamless tubing for oil exploitation and possibly some nondurable consumer goods," he added. He emphasized that the export items which have been outlined are being studied with great interest by Chinese officials "in order that trade not be exclusively in grains as it has been up to the present but that it also include finished industrial products or their component parts."

He also said that there is a possibility for technological exchange, including "the improvement of different kinds of seeds, matters related to cattle raising, industrial technology and electrical transmission lines."

With regard to how payments will be made if an export agreement is reached, Martinez de Hoz said that "there have not been any problems of payments affecting the negotiations."

With regard to the products which Argentina may import, the minister said: "We have stated our desire to import coking coal. The quality is apparently very good, but there is a problem of transport charges which may increase the price of the product; accordingly this is now under study."

He reiterated that the possibility of exporting naval materiel opens an interesting area which will promote and increase maritime services between the two countries.

With regard to banking and finance, he reported that a cooperation agreement was reached between the Bank of the Argentine Nation and the Bank of China.

Asked how the PRC leaders view Argentine policy and their own relations abroad, Martinez de Hoz indicated that "the Chinese are quite impressed and congratulated us on the sound evolution of our economy, the increase of our exports and the large reserve of foreign currency achieved in only 2 years." He said: "This will allow Argentina to expand its economic relations with China, which was not possible before."

Regarding his health in regard to the intense negotiations he is carrying out, he explained that despite being tired from the trip and the 11-hour time difference between China and Argentina, he has adapted very well and is in good spirits and health and very hopeful that the efforts being made by his mission will produce the best possible results.

In conclusion, he said that the date for his return has not yet been set because "when we conclude the negotiations with the Chinese, they want to take us on a visit to other important centers of the country."

Teng Hsiao-ping Receives Minister

OW300922Y Peking NCNA in English 0833 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 May (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, met with Dr. Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, Argentine minister of economy, here this morning.

Vice-Premier Teng had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Martinez de Hoz.

Minister Martinez de Hoz said to Vice-Premier Teng that he and his delegation were very glad to have a chance to visit China and were greatly interested by the visit. He expressed the hope that through the visit the two countries would have more and many-sided cooperation beneficial to both.

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Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping extended a warm welcome to Minister Martinez de Hoz for his visit to China at the head of the big economic delegation. He said, "We are willing to exchange more visits with Latin American countries to enhance mutual understanding. There are broad prospects for the development of trade exchange between our two countries. We both are willing to strengthen our friendly relations of cooperation in the economic and other fields."

Present on the occasion were Commodore Raul A Cura, under-secretary for international economic relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Federico del Solar Dorrego, Argentine ambassador to China.

Present were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, Yeh Fei, minister of communications, and Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Trade, Maritime Documents Signed

OW301831Y Peking NCNA in English 1727 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 May (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Dr. Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, Argentine minister of economy, signed the minutes on the exchange of instruments enforcing the trade agreement between the governments of China and Argentina, and Yeh Fei, minister of communications, and Dr. Martinez de Hoz signed the agreement on maritime transport between the two governments here this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua attended the signing ceremony. Prior to the ceremony, she met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Martinez de Hoz and all members of the Argentine economic mission he is leading.

At the ceremony, the two sides also exchanged documents on trademark registration and reciprocal exemption of maritime enterprise tax.

Present were also Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, Tseng Chih, vice-minister of communications, and Federico del Solar Dorrego, Argentine ambassador to China.

TELAM on Talks, Agreements

PY311549Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Peking, 30 May--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, on his next-to-last day in Peking, signed a series of agreements establishing extensive trade between Argentina and the PRC. The Argentine economy minister met for almost an hour with Vice Minister Teng Hsiao-ping during which the PRC leader recognized the rapid progress achieved by Argentina in the last 2 years. The vice minister also explained that the closed economic policy had been detrimental to the PRC and later described the change which the present open economic policy had brought to the country.

When told about the evolution of the Argentine economy, Teng Hsiao-ping noted the importance of a good administration for the country and the great possibilities which Argentina has to achieve the established objectives.

At the end of the meeting Martinez de Hoz and his entourage toured the Imperial Palace and later met at the People's Palace with Peking officials.

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The following people were present: Vice Premier Chen Mu-hua, Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang, and Communications Minister Yeh Fei and other officials. The Argentine delegation, which was headed by Martinez de Hoz, was made up of Ambassador Federico del Solar Dorrego; Commander Cura, foreign Ministry under secretary; Juan B. Flaim, commercial advisor; and other members of the Argentine delegation.

During the meeting Argentine and PRC authorities discussed their points of view on various subjects of common interest. After this Vice Premier Chen Mu-hua said: "We have the same interest in developing our relations and in increasing reciprocal trade in all areas."

Finally, the officials signed the agreements which were drawn up during the 2 days of negotiations. The agreements cover the following areas: 1) A maritime transportation agreement to intensify trade, sharing 50 percent of the cargo between PRC and Argentine ships; 2) notes establishing tax advantages to facilitate and enlarge maritime transportation between the two countries; 3) notes enforcing the commercial agreement signed in February 1977 in Buenos Aires; and 4) notes agreeing on the reciprocal registry of those brands of products which are traded, such as wheat, corn and cotton.

Another important agreement was signed before this meeting by the PRC National Export and Import Corporation; Carlos Lanusse, economy ministry under secretary for agricultural affairs; and David Lacroze, president of the National Grain Board. This agreement establishes the long-term purchase from Argentina of 25,000 tons of cotton fiber per year between 1979 and 1981.

In addition to the agreements, the negotiations also established the basis for the Argentine National Bank and the PRC National Bank to open reciprocal accounts, particularly in Argentine institutions, in Brazil, Panama, New York and London.

The delegations also discussed the possibility of sending to the PRC wool, dried meat and peas, and the PRC's interest in having Argentine shipyards build dredges and tugs, leaving for a second stage possible contracts for ships.

Another subject discussed by the Argentine delegation and PRC officials was exploitation of Argentine technology in agriculture, particularly regarding artificial insemination and seeds.

Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz offered a dinner at the People's Palace in honor of Peking authorities, who were headed by Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and Communications Minister Yeh Fei.

At the end of the dinner Martinez de Hoz delivered a speech from which we excerpt the following: "We hope to see you soon in Argentina so that we can show you what we have and what we are doing to establish the definitive basis for reciprocal cooperation between our two countries."

"After 2 days of negotiations, there is no doubt that our countries and our governments will take advantage of the existing good will."

"I thank you for all the attention and hospitality with which you have received us, and I wish to note that within this spirit of friendship and mutual respect, we hope that all our efforts will result in mutual benefits to our two nations."

The economy minister and his entourage will leave tomorrow for Shanghai, another stop in his tour through the PRC.

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Argentine Minister Hosts Banquet

OW301859Y Peking NCNA in English 1759 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 May (HSINHUA)--Dr. Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, minister of economy of the Republic of Argentina, hosted a return banquet here this evening.

Attending were Li Chiang and Wang Jun-sheng, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; Yeh Fei and Tseng Chih, minister and vice-minister of communications; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yu-wing, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of the Bank of China, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and various national import and export corporations. Present were members of the Argentine economic mission led by Minister Martinez de Hoz, Argentine Ambassador to China Federico del Solar Dorrego, Mrs. del Solar Dorrego, and diplomatic officials of the Argentine Embassy in Peking.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Minister Martinez de Hoz said: "We have completed our talks in Peking and have concluded important agreements in many fields. Our frank and warm talks have helped deepen our mutual understanding."

Minister Li Chiang pointed out in his toast that the visit of the Argentine economic mission was a complete success. "We held talks in a friendly atmosphere and soon reached agreement on the basis of mutual understanding and cooperation. Argentina has achieved remarkable successes in developing her economy in recent years. We should learn from you," he said.

Leaves Peking for Shanghai

OW311314Y Peking NCNA in English 1301 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--The economic mission from the Republic of Argentina led by Dr. Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, minister of economy, wound up its visit in Peking and left here by air this afternoon to visit Shanghai in the company of Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade. Seeing the distinguished Argentine guests off at the airport were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; and Tseng Chih, vice-minister of communications. Argentine Ambassador to China Federico del Solar Dorrego left for Shanghai with the mission. Also present at the airport were Mrs. del Solar Dorrego, wife of the Argentine ambassador and officials of the Argentine Embassy in Peking.

During their stay in Peking, minister Martinez de Hoz and other distinguished guests toured the Great Wall, Tingling (one of the Ming Tombs), the Palace Museum, the Summer Palace and the Temple of Heaven.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW251524Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Federico del Solar Dorrego, Argentine ambassador to China and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon at the embassy here in celebration of the National Day of the Republic of Argentina. Attending the reception were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tseng Chih, vice-minister of communications; Peng Hung-chih, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications; Li Ching-chuan, leading member of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Chao Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Chih-fan, secretary general of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present on the occasion.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES CHIANG CHING-KUO

HK010151Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 May 78 p 4 HK

[Report by NCNA reporter Yuan Kuang-chiang [5913 0342 1730]: "Junior Chiang Versus Senior Chiang"]

[Excerpts] There are two things worth noting in the office of Chiang Ching-kuo. One is the larger than life painting of Chiang Ching-kuo and his father Chiang Kai-shek standing on a beach. Chiang Kai-shek is dressed in a Chinese vest and gown, his eyes fixed on the distant mainland and his atrocious features exposed. Chiang Ching-kuo, dressed in a leather jacket and with his hands in the pockets, is staring at the rocks at their feet. The other is a scroll which Chiang Kai-shek presented to Chiang Ching-kuo. It says: "Right and wrong must be judged by oneself. Abuse and praise must be left to others. Success and failure is determined by chance."

A U.S. reporter in a report entitled "Father and Son" commented on this picture, saying: "The symbolism of this picture is very strong." It indicates that, like his father, Chiang Ching-kuo will not relinquish the dream of "recovering the mainland," but his attention is "focused on where he stands." This also means that Chiang Ching-kuo will persist in setting himself against the people of the motherland and in vainly attempting to permanently break with the motherland.

In discussing these things, TZULI WAN PAO of Taipei revealed that when Chiang Kai-shek presented this scroll to Chiang Ching-kuo, he said: "I have always used these words as the standard by which I have conducted my life. Now I am giving it to you as a gift and I hope that you will learn its point well. Evidently he wanted Chiang Ching-kuo to follow his philosophy of acting arbitrarily regardless of other's opinions and of having everything his own way.

What did Chiang Ching-kuo learn from his father's "admonitions"? How does Chiang junior compare with Chiang senior? When Chiang Ching-kuo assumed the post of sixth "president" on 20 May and finally completed the arrangements for the hereditary succession of the Chiang dynasty, this question became the topic of discussion.

People are saying: Chiang Kai-shek spent his whole life opposing communism and betraying the country and Chiang Ching-kuo is also opposing communism and betraying the country. Therefore, father and son are similar in every respect.

Facts confirm this. Stepping into the shoes of Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo has followed the tune of old Chiang, clamoring: "Only by opposing communism will there be a way out." "We absolutely must not give up our stand against communism" but must "resolutely implement the anticommunist policy to the end." This March, at the sham "National Congress" which "elected" Chiang Ching-kuo "president," Chiang Ching-kuo also hysterically clamored that he must "intensify implementing" the "behests" of Chiang Kai-shek, "persevere in the goal of opposing communism and recovering the country" and "absolutely not compromise or negotiate." This anticommunist clamor of Chiang Ching-kuo shows that he is a diehard unrepentant counterrevolutionary like Chiang Kai-shek. However, there is one point people cannot ignore, i.e., while clamoring for "opposing communism and recovering the country," Chiang Ching-kuo has at the same time loudly called for "reforming and defending Taiwan." His "reforming" is false but his "defending Taiwan" is real. He wants to defend Taiwan and keep it from uniting with the mainland in a vain attempt to permanently split the motherland. Since he wants to defend Taiwan, he must betray the country. In recent years, the shamelessness of Chiang Ching-kuo's national betrayal behavior is in no way inferior to his father's. In order to preserve the situation of temporary peace at the sacrifice of principle, Chiang Ching-kuo has no more than one occasion pleaded with the U.S. Government to regard the Chiang clique as an "asset" instead of a "gamble." [paragraph continues]

Once, when talking with a U.S. reporter, he even said that the U.S. occupation of Taiwan was "consistent with U.S. interests and also necessary for safeguarding U.S. security," and brazenly tried to be the puppet-king of the United States. Because of this, he also intensified the promotion of a traitorous economic policy, greatly sold away national interests and permitted foreign monopoly capital to infiltrate every economic sector of Taiwan, which resulted in the economy of Taiwan becoming more colonialized every day. According to reports, the ratio of foreign capital in Taiwan has continued to increase in recent years. For example, foreign capital accounted for more than 80 percent in the electronics industry, the number two industry in Taiwan. Some 60 to 70 percent of the foreign trade, the pillar of Taiwan's economy, is also controlled by foreigners.

By means of a permanent "curfew" and other reactionary laws, he has kept the people of Taiwan under the strict surveillance and control of the army, police and secret police, and deprived them of all democratic freedom and rights. Not long ago the U.S. Washington POST published a statement by the "Committee Against the Secret Execution of Political Prisoners" which revealed that in Taiwan "anyone criticizing existing conditions will be branded with the labels of 'subversion' and 'under communist instigation,'" and in order "to strangle the increasing demand of the people of Taiwan for liberty and democracy," "a new wave of political persecution is at present sweeping the whole of Taiwan." Last November, because of their exposing Chiang Ching-kuo's obsequiousness to foreigners and betrayal of the country, condemning foreign capitalists for exploiting Taiwanese labor and advocating unity with the motherland, six Taiwan youths were accused of "attempting to overthrow the government." They were arrested and sentenced. Last November, in order to maintain the facade of "democracy," Chiang Ching-kuo staged a local election in Taiwan and members of the Chiang clique used every despicable trick to engage in irregularities and seize power. In the town of Lichen in Taoyuan County, not far from Taipei, the people discovered the irregularities being perpetrated by members of the Chiang clique and that sparked a 10,000-person demonstration. The angry people set fire to a police substation and a dozen police cars. Chiang Ching-kuo was extremely frightened and immediately ordered the arrest of the people. According to reports, of the political prisoners thrown into prison by the Chiang clique over the years, more than 8,000 were still languishing there after Chiang Ching-kuo came to power.

In order to consolidate his dictatorial position, Chiang Ching-kuo has also continued to elbow aside people who disagree with him and to plant his own henchmen in important positions.

The reason some foreign reporters spread tales about him being "different" from his father is because of his pretentious performance. For example, he visited factories, rural areas and schools to "chat" with the people, "worshipped" at the shrines of those who died in disasters, covered himself with a red robe to wish a retired old soldier "a happy birthday," etc. Particularly ludicrous is the story about his going to a tea house and finding some people playing poker there. He borrowed the cards, performed a few card tricks and then told everybody: "These tricks are not real." Is not his performance of "cherishing the people" and "loving the people" just as unreal as the card tricks he performed? Moreover, every time he gave a performance, he always made the propaganda machine he controlled publicize it in a big way in order to win the hearts of the people.

No matter how Chiang Ching-kuo performs, it will in no way alter his vicious image as a diehard counterrevolutionary and despotic dictator. At present, more and more people in Taiwan are recognizing his ugly image and more and more people are taking part in the patriotic struggle against imperialism and Chiang Ching-kuo. Given the situation of increasing dangers at home and abroad, even though Chiang Ching-kuo is wearing purple, a monkey will always remain a monkey regardless of its attire and his days will become even more difficult.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL HAILS JUDICIAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW310545Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1810 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 28 May editorial: "Enforce the New Constitution, Strengthen the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] Peking, 28 May--Under the kind concern of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, the Eighth National Conference on People's Judicial Work has successfully concluded. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhering to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and basing itself on the general task set forth by the Fifth NPC for the new period, the conference deepened exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" for their counterrevolutionary crimes in close connection with the actual situation on the judicial front. It conscientiously summed up the experience in the struggle between the two lines, further clarified major issues of right and wrong in line in judicial work, studied ways to publicize and observe the new constitution and strengthen the socialist legal system and set the tasks for judicial work in the new period. This is of very great significance in insuring the enforcement of the new constitution to more effectively protect the people, deal blows to the enemy, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarantee success in carrying out socialist revolution and construction.

People's judicial organs are an important tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The judicial front has witnessed a very acute struggle between the two lines. Has Chairman Mao's revolutionary line been in a dominant position on the judicial front over the 28 years since the founding of our country? Are the vast majority of judicial cadres and police good or relatively good? Is our country's legal system a socialist one? These are the fundamental questions involved in our party's struggle with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the judicial front.

It was under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee that the foundation was laid and the development of the people's judicial work made possible in our country. In the long course of revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao, acting in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat, formulated a complete set of line, principles, policies and methods for people's judicial work that now make up its fine tradition and work style. As far back as the period of the new democratic revolution, the party had formulated many laws and decrees in various revolutionary bases in conformity with revolutionary interests. After the founding of new China, the constitution and a series of other laws and decrees were formulated and promulgated under the auspices of Chairman Mao himself, thereby marking the transition of our country's revolutionary legal system to a new stage for the building of the socialist legal system.

In the 28 years since the founding of China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and relying on the masses, the people's courts have effectively punished counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, properly handled a great number of disputes among people and conducted education in the socialist legal system through extensive publicity. They have thereby played an important role in maintaining revolutionary order, liberating productive forces, insuring successful development in socialist revolution and construction, and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since the crushing of the "gang of four" in particular, people's courts at various levels, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and relying on the masses, have handled a large number of criminal and civil cases, meted out widely publicized punishment to counterrevolutionaries, smashers and grabbers and other criminals, reexamined and overturned fraudulent and unjust verdicts, and implemented the party's policies.

They have thereby greatly contributed to punishing criminals, uniting the people and bringing great order across the land. Facts show that despite interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist lines pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in particular, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been in a dominant position on the judicial front, the vast majority of judicial cadres and police are good or relatively good and the judicial system practiced by the people's courts is a socialist system.

We must fully affirm the people's judicial work done over the past 28 years. At the same time, we must by no means underestimate the gang's poisonous influence on the judicial front. With the power usurped by them, Lin Piao, the gang and their followers rabidly pushed a sham leftist but real rightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They opposed the party, disrupted the army, attacked party and government organs, sabotaged the socialist legal system, encroached upon the rights of people and undermined the party's fine traditions in their vain attempt to usurp party and state power and turn prosperous, socialist, new China into a dark, autocratic, fascist kingdom.

A gust of evil wind to smash the people's judicial organs was stirred up at the instigation of Lin Piao, the gang and their followers. A handful of freaks and demons came out into the open and some counterrevolutionaries and bad elements took advantage of the opportunity to make trouble, loot, burn up files on cases, force the release of prisoners and ruthlessly persecute judicial cadres and police in vigorously carrying out their counterrevolutionary class revenge. As a result, the contingents of judicial workers suffered a crippling blow, the socialist legal system was trampled underfoot and the dictatorship of the proletariat was undermined.

During the days when the gang ran wild, anarchist ideas were rampant in some localities where social order was disrupted and the people lacked peace of mind. Availing themselves of the opportunity, a handful of counterrevolutionaries, smashers and grabbers, riffraff and bullies usurped leadership in some judicial organs. In collusion with the scum who had sold themselves out to the gang, they violated instead of upholding the law, shielded and connived with evil people, ruthlessly suppressed the masses and persecuted revolutionary cadres, perpetrated numerous evils and brought about many fraudulent and unjust verdicts. This brought serious harm to the party and the people. This was a hard historical lesson.

Following the smashing of the gang, a drastic change has taken place and a new situation characterized by great order and all-out efforts for rapid development has emerged on the judicial front as a result of the concerted efforts of the judicial cadres and police under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The primary task confronting those on the judicial front today is still the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, so as to thoroughly eliminate their poisonous influence on the judicial front and successfully consolidate and build the contingents of judicial workers politically, ideologically and organizationally so they can contribute to strengthening the socialist legal system. This is a task called for by the dictatorship of the proletariat and the four modernizations and represents the common desire and demand of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

The new constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC is a set of general rules for managing state affairs in our country's new period of socialist construction. It lays down the general task for the new period in legal form, sets forth the splendid goals of struggle for the people of all our nationalities and indicates the correct road for the great, new Long March.

Enforcement of the new constitution in conformity with the law in everything we do is the central link for strengthening the socialist legal system and a principal method for eliminating the practice of neglecting it. People's courts are law enforcement organs. They directly shoulder the important task of upholding and defending the new constitution. This makes it all the more necessary for judicial cadres and police to set examples by publicizing, enforcing and observing the new constitution. They should use the new constitution as a weapon to suppress all seditious and counterrevolutionary activities, punish all traitors and counterrevolutionaries, punish new-born bourgeois elements and other bad elements, and remold criminals and unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements so as to force class enemies to respect the laws of the state and insure a sound environment for the state to carry out construction and good social order for the people to lead their daily lives. They should use the new constitution as a weapon to safeguard people's personal freedoms, democratic rights and legitimate economic interests, correctly resolve contradictions among the people, strengthen unity and heighten the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for building socialism through all-out efforts.

People's courts must act strictly in accordance with law and rely on the masses to wage resolute struggle against various criminal acts and infractions of the law. The practice of some localities and units of taking it upon themselves to formulate "local policies" and "measures" to suppress democracy, take revenge, establish illegal public courts, obtain confessions by force and give them credence and other such acts in violation of party discipline and state law must be strictly prohibited and sternly dealt with. It is essential to resolutely implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and the party's policy on paying close attention to the handling of those cases yet to be dealt with and seek truth from facts in determining and redressing fraudulent and unjust verdicts.

Under the unified leadership and direction of their party committees, people's courts must actively participate in the "two blows" movement against the sabotage activities of the class enemies and the flagrant offensive of the capitalist forces and deal telling blows to a handful of class enemies and new and old bourgeois elements who have committed serious crimes. They should commend and fully support good people's exemplary efforts and deeds on behalf of the new constitution and laws, which reflect a courageous struggle against the bad people and their evil deeds. At the same time, they should select a number of typical cases--those disrupting the socialist legal system, jeopardizing the interests of state and people and encroaching upon the rights of citizens--to return verdicts involving widely publicized cases, so as to uphold law, order and justice.

The task of the people's judicial organs is arduous but glorious. The good people's judicial work is of importance for all-round enforcement of the new constitution, strengthening the socialist legal system and fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Party committees at all levels should make further efforts to strengthen their leadership over the people's judicial work and actively support, transfer and assign personnel needed to augment backbone leaders and professionals in judicial organs. They should promote those comrades to leadership posts who have been tested in the struggle between the two lines and who meet the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. They should remove from leading bodies or transfer out of judicial organs unrepentant elements who have committed serious mistakes in the 11th struggle between the two lines and the "earthquake faction," "slippery faction" and "wind faction" elements with their evil political qualities.

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Leadership of people's judicial organs must be kept in the hands of those who firm implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, are loyal to the cause of party and people, handle things fairly, do their work with integrity, maintain close contacts with the masses and act in strict accordance with the law. We believe that with such a contingent of both Red and expert judicial workers, the people's judicial organs will be able to play a still greater role on the road to the realization of the four modernizations under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. In the not too distant future our great socialist motherland will stand unshakably in the east as a highly civilized, prosperous, modern, powerful socialist country.

KANG SHIH-EN ADDRESSES NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

OW280737Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 28 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 May (HSINHUA)--China will develop a modern, high-speed transport system, gradually mechanizing, automating and elaborating present facilities. Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en outlined this plan on May 24 before delegates to a National Communications Conference To Learn From Taching.

He said a fair foundation had been laid in transport and communications since liberation, on which China can build for high-speed development in this field. Existing enterprises can provide the funds, train technical and administrative forces, manufacture and maintain the transport equipment.

"The picture is very good in transport and communications," he said and added: "The state plan for ocean and inland navigation and highway transport has been fulfilled or surpassed. In the first four months of this year, water transport and total industrial output value of related enterprises topped the corresponding period of last year by one-third, lorry transport rose by one-fourth and local tugboat transport likewise by one-fourth."

He pointed out: "Lack of organization and discipline has been a serious problem in transport and communications. This is because the gang of four incited to anarchism, called for breaking all rules and regulations and opposed grasping revolution to push production. The communications front must follow Taching's example, deepen the movement to expose and criticize the gang and thoroughly eliminate their noxious influence."

Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en called on communications workers to "set high standards and be more exacting." He said: "I hope you definitely fulfill your 1978 plan to learn from Taching and build up more Taching-type enterprises."

Meeting Ends

OW301212Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May--The National Communications Conference on Learning From Taching came to a successful close at the Taching oilfield.

The party Central Committee and the State Council paid great attention to this conference. Wise leader Chairman Hua personally wrote an inscription for the conference, calling on the 4 million staff members and workers on the nation's communications front to "rise with greater vigor, immerse yourselves in hard work and strive to realize the modernization of communications and transportation."

The conference concluded on 11 May. When all the delegates returned to Peking, Vice Premiers Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en of the State Council received them on the evening of 24 May at the Great Hall of the People and each vice premier delivered an important speech.

Vice Premier Wang Chen said: The brilliant inscription of wise leader Chairman Hua is a great encouragement to staff members and workers on the communications front. I am convinced leading cadres at all levels and staff members and workers on the communications front will certainly and conscientiously implement his instruction and win new and greater achievements.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en pointed out: With the kind concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and under the leadership of party committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the communications front is in excellent shape. The front fulfilled or overfulfilled state plans for maritime transport, inland navigation and highway transportation last year. Since the beginning of this year, even greater successes have been achieved: From January until April, the volume of water transportation and the value of the front's industrial output rose by approximately one-third compared with the same period last year; the total volume of motor vehicle transportation rose by nearly 25 percent; and the freight volume of boats and barges in various localities rose by more than 25 percent. This success has resulted from the concerted efforts and hard struggle of staff members and workers on the communications front in resolutely implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. On behalf of the State Council, Vice Premier Kang Shih-en warmly congratulated and kindly greeted all of the nation's communications front workers, technicians, cadres and their dependents.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en discussed three points with regard to the work on the communications front:

1. It is necessary to deepen exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence on the communications front. The "gang of four" always considered communications departments their main targets of attack. They played many conspiratorial tricks with regard to the issue of purchasing ships. They made false accusations and slandered the purchase of a number of ocean liners from foreign countries--a purchase proposed by Premier Chou and approved by Chairman Mao--as "foreign slavish philosophy," "national betrayal" and "imitating foreign devil." They single-handedly plotted the so-called "Fengching ship incident," directing their spearhead of attack at Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and other leading comrades of the central authorities.

The "gang of four" brandished the big stick of the "theory of productive forces" and dished up the phrase "we should be master of the wharves and refuse to be slaves of tonnage" as their reactionary slogan. They opposed grasping revolution and promoting production and opposed going all out to promote socialism. They not only seriously endangered the communications front but also spread their pernicious influence throughout the country and confused people's thinking.

The "gang of four" wanted to destroy all rules and regulations and run so-called "three no's" plants, that is, plants with no leadership, no management and no system. They instigated anarchism and created a serious situation on the communications front in which some units had no sense of organization and discipline. Especially serious was the fact that some leading cadres took the lead in disregarding organization and discipline and took no responsibility for their work. Some took the lead in violating rules and regulations and operational procedures and did things according to their own whim.

Some were derelict in their duty and even took the lead in running away when there were accidents. We must pay serious attention to these problems. Unless we grasp the problems of leading groups and thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of anarchism, we cannot advance rapidly along the road of the new Long March. Therefore, when we consolidate enterprises, we should pay attention to consolidating leading groups, greatly strengthen political and ideological work and build up the ranks of cadres and workers in view of the fact that communications and transportation units often operate in various localities independently, far from their leading organizations.

We should conscientiously learn from Taching through carrying out consolidation work. The plan for the communications front to learn from Taching and build up Taching-type enterprises this year must be implemented. At the same time, the Ministry of Communications should follow the examples of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, which grasped the experience of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and dispatch powerful work teams to grasp the work of the Shanghai port and the Yangtze River Navigation Bureau in coordination with local party committees and build them into Taching-type enterprises or advanced units in learning from Taching within this year.

2. It is necessary to go all out to tap latent potentials, carry out technical innovations and transformations and fully utilize the present foundation to promote modernizations.

After 28 years of construction, the communications and transportation front has a relatively good foundation. This foundation will be our starting point in rapidly developing communications work in the future, and our "base" in promoting modernization. Therefore, we should take good care of, make proper use of and develop a bigger role for available transportation equipment and facilities. We should strengthen leadership, unify our plan and organize well all transportation forces. We should energetically promote advanced transportation methods, raise the level of mechanization and automation, gradually achieve modernization and promote high speed in communications and transportation work.

3. It is necessary to continue grasping the building of ports. We should bring the initiative of both central authorities and localities into full play, concentrate our efforts on achieving our goals and strive to implement Premier Chou's behest on "changing the outlook of ports in 3 years" before 1985.

The speeches of Vice Premiers Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en were warmly welcome by all delegates at the conference.

During the conference, the delegates conscientiously discussed the report by Minister of Communications Yeh Fei. They exposed and criticized the crimes of the "gang of four" in interfering with and sabotaging communications and transportation work and summed up the experience of the communications front in learning from Taching in industry. They have thus increased their understanding of the fighting goal of speeding up the modernization of communications and transportation work and the concrete policy, tasks and measures to achieve this goal. The conference delegates made oral proposals on unfolding revolutionary emulation drives between them on the subjects of safety, fine quality, low consumption and greater load and faster transportation. They also unanimously adopted an appeal to the communications front of the whole country.

The appeal points out: The motor vehicle transportation front should learn from the experience of Yentai Prefecture's Transportation Department, Shantung Province, in strengthening operations and management and in doing a good job in economic accounting.

The highway construction front should learn from the experience of Hui County, Honan Province, in vigorously building county and commune highways through self-reliance and reliance on the masses while implementing a comprehensive development plan for transforming mountains, rivers, farmland, forestry and roads. The highway management and maintenance front should learn from the experiences of the Chiachia Road maintenance section of the Communications Bureau of Jihkatse Prefecture, Tibet, and the Loting Highway Construction District, Kwangtung Province, in considering highways as their homes, fighting to overcome difficulties and striving to improve highway quality. The port construction front should learn from the experience of the Fifth Engineering Department of the No 1 Navigation Construction Bureau in strengthening construction and technical management, increasing efficiency and improving work quality. The port administration front should learn from the experience of the Yentai Port Administration in grasping the key link and running the port well, strengthening management, improving quality in loading and unloading, eliminating major accidents, increasing income and changing the appearance of the ports. The maritime and coastal transport front should learn from the experiences of the "Yachua" ship of the Canton branch company and the "Fengcheng" ship of the Shanghai branch company of the China Ocean Transport Company in strengthening ship repair and maintenance, strictly observing operating procedures, insuring maritime safety and constantly improving the quality of their transportation work. The inland navigation front should learn from the experience of the female boating team of the Inland Navigation Company, Hengyang Municipality in Hunan Province, in vigorously carrying out technical innovations through self-reliance and rebuilding tugs into multisectioned barges. The river passageway improvement front should learn from the experience of the Liling County Inland Navigation Company, Hunan Province, in mobilizing the masses and improving river passageways through self-reliance and the use of multipurpose materials. With regard to transportation safety, all units should learn from the experience of the No 8 boating team of the Chianghai Navigation Company, Kiangsu Province, which sailed without an accident for 17 years. The highway construction front should learn from the experience of the No 561 unit of the Capital Construction Engineer Corps; the ship repair and building front from the Harbin shipyard, Heilungkiang Province; motor vehicle repair departments from the motor vehicle repair shop of Changchiakou Prefecture's Transportation Bureau, Hopei Province; rescue and recovery departments from the rescue team of the Canton Coastal Search and Rescue Bureau; and foreign aid work departments from the bridge construction technical team which aided Sierra Leone. Enterprises which have deficits should learn from the experience of the Ichang Port Administration, which ended 15 years of deficit and strove to change the situation and make profits.

At the closing ceremony, a leading comrade of the Ministry of Communications issued banners to 215 Taching-type enterprises on the nation's communications front and distributed citations and presented an honor roll of 1,059 advanced units and individuals who have learned from Taching and attended the conference.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON IMPROVING LEADERSHIP METHODS

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[PEOPLE'S DAILY 27 May contributing commentator's article: "Those in Positions of Leadership Should Do Leaders' Work"]

[Text] Peking, 27 May--During this important period as the people of the whole country are going all out to build a modern and powerful socialist state, Chairman Hua has issued a timely call to leading organs and cadres at all levels:

"Leading organs and leading cadres at all levels should be good at adapting themselves to the requirements of our advances in socialist modernization and must improve their leadership and work methods. [Hua's speech at National Science Conference on 24 March 1978]

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," leading organs and cadres at various levels have conscientiously restored and developed the party's fine tradition and work style and have paid attention to improving their leadership and work methods while vigorously eliminating the pernicious influence of the "gang of four." They have achieved significant results. Leading cadres in many localities, departments and units have followed a correct path with firm determination and have used correct methods in doing their work. They have widened their horizons and achieved successes. However, some leading cadre performances are not so satisfactory. They have not grasped the correct "methods" in their work and are still taking a passive approach.

The problem meriting special attention is that of principal leading comrades who have reversed the roles of leading and of being led and have knowingly or unknowingly forsaken leadership responsibility. These comrades pay little attention to or let others tackle such major tasks as implementing line and policy, studying and researching important theories and problems, making work plans, rules and regulations, inspecting and supervising implementation of plans, rules and regulations, drafting important documents and work reports and analyzing, studying and grasping the overall situation. They have "transferred responsibility for carrying out major tasks to other people." On the other hand, these leading cadres are doing tasks that should be done by responsible persons of departments concerned or secretaries and other workers. They devote most of their energy and time to handling routine affairs "in person." Accordingly, they fail to see the forest for the trees. This is their common problem. It is almost out of the question to expect them to read and study conscientiously.

It Is Necessary To Grasp the Main Contradiction

Leading cadres at various levels, especially top leaders, should organize and direct the entire situation. Their leadership and work methods have an important bearing on the success of the entire operation.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The commanding officer at any level should center his attention on the most important and decisive problem or action in the whole situation he is handling and not on other problems or action." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol I, p 169) That is to say that, as a leader, one should pay attention to grasping the principal contradiction, thinking about fundamentals and tackling the key issues of a task. Only by grasping the principal contradiction can we easily solve all other problems and take the initiative in directing the work of others.

The principal contradiction and the most important and decisive issues must be ascertained by looking at the actual situation and the development of specific conditions. These issues must not be decided subjectively or "taken for granted."

Leading cadres at all levels should pay great attention to handling relations between specific tasks and the whole situation and between immediate and long-range tasks. They should not only monitor specific tasks but also observe the whole situation. They should not only attend to the immediate task but also consider the long-range task.

If we forget about the big picture and only look at specific areas, if we disregard main problems and only solve the less important and if we tackle things randomly, we can never do leading work well. Just as Chairman Mao said: "Without a grasp of the situation as a whole, it is impossible to make any really good move on the chessboard." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol I, p 216)

Should leading cadres pay no attention to or never ask about minor things? Should they refrain from doing specific tasks? Of course not. A good leader should not only constantly think about major issues that concern the whole situation but also be good at watching minor things that may influence the whole situation and should do necessary specific tasks. However, we must understand that this is because leaders should grasp the entire situation in order to discover problems and also to gain experience by doing specific tasks. This will help leaders tackle major issues better and strengthen their leadership over the whole situation. In this way, their leadership will not be weakened. This is why we have often said: "It is necessary to understand the whole situation in order to facilitate handling a part of it." If we divorce ourselves from reality and only issue orders from the top, we are exercising empty leadership and are certainly wrong. But if we only handle specific tasks and don't watch the entire situation, don't think about problems and don't grasp major issues, we are also wrong because then we will confuse the essential with the nonessential.

Fine work style by a leading cadre means having revolutionary farsightedness and courage, the ability to grasp the decisive link in a series of complicated tasks and to promptly discover new situations and problems from the beginning. If a leading cadre is satisfied with only handling specific tasks or is engrossed in routine affairs and confines discussion to the matter at hand, he will become shortsighted and his perceptivity will eventually diminish. He won't be able to see the bright future of our cause and will lose his sensitivity to new things and become one who confines himself to old conventions and refuses to change. If he is to lead an area, department or unit, his road will certainly become more and more narrow, his position will certainly become more and more passive or he will even lose his direction and go astray. This is highly dangerous.

If one assumes the leadership of the whole situation but is not good at seeing far ahead and making careful plans, how can one always think clearly, prevent blindness and avoid mistakes in one's work?

It Is Necessary To Be Good at Fully Utilizing Cadre Enthusiasm

A leading cadre should be good at fully utilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of cadres under his leadership. Without the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses only a one-man show can be performed. And how can this be a good show? Nothing can be accomplished with a few people working aimlessly.

Chairman Mao said: "In the final analysis, leadership involves two main responsibilities: to work out ideas and to use cadres well." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol II, p 515) This clearly tells us it is not only necessary for a leading cadre to know every task and every struggle well, but also to insure that the cadres he leads know and master the tasks and the struggles. It is also necessary for him to be good in bringing into play the role of functional departments, to unite with the masses of cadres and encourage them to work, and to make full use of the potentials of departments he leads. If a leading cadre cannot make other cadres fulfill their tasks so their talents are fully utilized, then he has neither fulfilled his responsibility nor been a good leader and is unable to temper and train cadres.

A leading cadre should centralize power on major issues and give other cadres authority over minor issues, while the party committee makes the decisions and various departments carry them out. This is our party's correct principle of leadership. A leading cadre has failed if he does not centralize power when he should, does everything himself and does not give authority to others when he should. This should not happen in relations between upper and lower levels. Some leading cadres get used to doing certain work themselves and are worried about letting others handle things out of fear that lower level cadres cannot work well and may cause them trouble. There are also many leading cadres who dare not make strict demands on the lower level. When the lower level submits problems to them, they often "accept adversity philosophically" and handle the problems themselves when they should be handled by the lower level itself. This shows these leading cadres have neither firmly established the mass viewpoint nor are good in grasping the mass line. Consequently, although they make great efforts, these leading cadres find themselves unable to distribute their time properly, both upper and lower levels are beset with problems, work is not done well, the masses complain, and the situation becomes stagnant. If such a situation remains unchanged, subjectivism and bureaucratism will emerge in leadership work, our work will be in turmoil, party leadership will be weakened, and our cause will be impeded.

Raise the Level of Leadership to a New High

Chairman Mao gave constant attention to the question of elevating and improving leadership and work methods. As early as the period of the war of resistance against Japan, he emphatically pointed out in a resolution by the central authorities on leadership methods: "To combat subjectivist and bureaucratic methods of leadership, we must promote scientific, Marxist methods of leadership both extensively and intensively." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol III, p 904) After the founding of new China in 1958, the year of the Great Leap Forward, Chairman Mao pointed out: Our main goal at present is to make progress in methods of work to meet the needs of the changed political situation. Now that our country has entered a new period in the development of socialist revolution and construction, Chairman Hua has promptly put forward the question of improving leadership and work methods. This is of vital importance. Leading organs and leading cadres must pay great attention to this question, strive to heighten their political awareness, improve their leadership skills and conscientiously grasp scientific Marxist methods so as to raise their level of leadership to a new high.

Leading cadres, particularly top leaders, are "squad leaders." To lead squads well they should meet an indispensable requirement; that is, they should be able to do practical work and also to think well. If a leader can do practical work, but is unable to think well, he cannot be a good squad leader no matter what happens. Only those who can use their brains to deal with problems and can do hard work, who have a certain level of Marxism-Leninism and are trying to master vocational work or, in other words, who are good at doing practical work and also at thinking can become qualified leading cadres and good "squad leaders."

Our leading cadres at various levels must be sober-minded and must realize we are confronted with a very intensive revolution and that the situation is developing very rapidly. The rapidly growing socialist enthusiasm of cadres and masses and the increasingly complicated new tasks and new problems facing the political, economic, military, cultural and scientific and technological departments all have placed higher demands on our leadership work.

To fulfill new tasks and solve new problems we must have new abilities. In the course of the new Long March we can never do our job well, if we still want to work exactly as we used to. We must act as required by Chairman Hua, study painstakingly, be good at studying and try to accept new things and study new problems so as to cope with the new situation and tasks. In the struggle to eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," we must make a new advance and improve our ideology, style and methods of leadership and work by conscientiously summing up both positive and negative experiences.

KANG SHIH-EN ADDRESSES METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY

OW310537Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May--On 22 May, the Metallurgical Industry Ministry held a meeting in Peking on the Anshan Iron and Steel Company's achievements in learning from Taching. The meeting was held to further advance the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country in accordance with the instructions of the leading comrades of the State Council. Some 18,000 persons attended, representing staff and workers in ministry offices and institutes in Peking; 43 ministries, commissions and bureaus under the State Council; and Peking Municipality.

Kang Shih-en, vice premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and responsible persons of various ministries, commissions and bureaus under the State Council attended. Vice Premier Kang Shih-en made an important speech at the meeting, while Li Tung-yeh, secretary of the Anshan municipal party committee and party secretary of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, gave a report on the company's situation and experience in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and striving to learn from Taching.

Li Tung-yeh said: "The Anshan Iron and Steel Company suffered heavy losses due to severe interference and sabotage by the 'gang of four.' Since their overthrow, the efforts of staff and workers have brought about profound, inspiring changes in the company. The days when the 'gang of four' and their bourgeois faction lorded it over everyone and ran amuck in the company are over. Leading groups with revolutionary authority that resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line have been set up at all levels in the enterprise. Mental shackles the 'gang of four' clamped on the minds of staff and workers have been smashed. We are now living in a lively democratic atmosphere. We dare to think and raise questions. The baleful influence of the bourgeoisie has been held in check while the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat is on the rise. A number of backward staff members and workers have improved their situation. We have halted stagnation and decline in iron and steel production and brought about a situation in which we are constantly raising production, lowering consumption, improving quality and increasing product variety.

"How could the company achieve such a great change in the short period of a year or so? Basically its experience can be summed up as follows: It firmly grasped the key link--the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four"--and continuously launched fierce attacks against the 'gang of four' and their bourgeois factional setup. It has regained the leadership once usurped by the gang and their followers. It considers the movement to learn from Taching a fundamental course for running socialist enterprises well and makes persistent, earnest and all-out efforts to learn from Taching. By paying great attention to consolidating and building leading groups, it has set up a strong leadership core at all levels.

"In the course of training workers, it has persisted in grasping typical cases, fostering pace setters, helping backward units and individuals improve and raising a contingent of iron-willed workers. It has made efforts to improve enterprise management and put various types of managerial work back on the right track in a step by step process. It has boldly mobilized the masses to achieve technical innovations and technical revolution and has persistently put scientific research ahead of production. It has vehemently criticized the 'theory of external causes,' displayed the revolutionary spirit of independence and hard struggle, made efforts to tap the potential of, renovate and transform the enterprise, and rapidly develop iron and steel production. It has launched socialist emulation campaigns and revolutionary contests in a widespread way and brought about an upsurge in emulating, learning from, catching up with and overtaking advanced units and helping less advanced units. It has paid great attention to and made attempts to improve the livelihood of staff and workers and their collective well-being."

In his speech, Vice Premier Kang Shih-en highly praised the experience of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. He said: "The experience of the company has answered three questions of universal significance to the industrial and communications front. First, it has answered the question of how to carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' through to the end and achieve complete victory. The company's staff and workers have truly fought a people's war to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' and won great victories. They have gained two very important experiences. First, they have carried out continuous attacks against the 'gang of four' and have constantly been on the offensive; and second, they have waged an all-out war to expose and criticize the 'gang of four.'"

"They have waged an all-out war in the following manner: 1) They have maintained a firm and clear-cut political stand, have been neither unmerciful nor softhearted and have striven to completely smash the bourgeois factional setup of the 'gang of four.' 2) They have carried out the 'three stresses' in a widespread way and mobilized the several hundred thousand persons working at the company to criticize the crimes of the 'gang of four' and aroused their hatred of the gang. 3) They have compared the correct line with erroneous ones in a profound and careful manner and made earnest efforts to meticulously distinguish between the two. 4) They have effectively waged the 'two blows' movement to undermine the social basis of the 'gang of four.' 5) They have conducted a thorough examination of the enterprise and taken action to eliminate the pernicious influence of the 'gang of four' and restore order."

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en said: "The second question the company's experience has answered is how do you achieve earnest efforts to learn from Taching? Company staff and workers have said: 'We do our work the way the Taching people do, earnestly learn from them and work honestly.' They make earnest efforts to learn from Taching in revolutionizing leading groups, stepping up ideological and political work, doing a good job in enterprise management and fostering the work style of 'honesty in three ways and strictness in four aspects.' In no time at all they have learned the Taching experience and brought about great changes in a year.

"The third question the Anshan Iron and Steel company has answered through experience is how to achieve rapid progress. Their experience involves tapping the potential of and renovating and transforming the enterprise. Today, neither the number of workers nor the company's equipment have changed, but its daily output has doubled since the days when its production was sabotaged by the 'gang of four.'"

"The key to such success is the repudiation of the 'theory of external causes.' Whenever they have any problems, the company staff and workers first look to themselves for the causes. They mobilize the masses to display a revolutionary spirit of independence and hard struggle and tap their potential. In this way, the masses possess inexhaustible energy. We urge all departments to criticize the 'theory of external causes,' mobilize the masses to tap the potential of existing enterprises and renovate and transform them. If everyone works hard, most of the enterprises can double their production."

In conclusion, Vice Premier Kang called on all trades, professions and all departments on the industrial and communications front to manage their major enterprises well and create "outstanding enterprises," such as the Anshan Iron and Steel Company before the end of this year. He said: "Whatever the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has accomplished can certainly be accomplished by other enterprises. Let us hold a contest and make a leap forward. In that way we will be able to advance more smoothly during our new Long March."

PEOPLE'S DAILY LOOKS AT HOW TO MODERNIZE INDUSTRY

HK010603Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 May 78 p 2 HK

[Fourth lecture on the general task for the new period by Chi Ti [1213 1029]: "Modernize Our Industry"]

[Excerpts] The modernizations of agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology are interrelated. Industry has the task of equipping all branches of the economy and providing the state with fuel, power, raw and semifinished materials, and accumulated funds. It plays a prominent role in the national economy.

With the modernization of industry, the output of our country's major industrial products is expected to approach, equal or outstrip that of the most developed capitalist countries by the end of this century. There will be automation of the main industrial processes, a major increase in rapid transport and communications services, and a considerable rise in labor productivity. We will be able to make extensive use of new materials and sources of energy, and modernize our major products and processes of production. Our economic and technical norms will approach, equal or surpass advanced world levels. In order to achieve this goal and modernize industry, we cannot depart from our country's existing industrial foundation because it is the "base" of our advancement.

How should we proceed to modernize industry? Practical experience over the past 28 years tells us that we must first of all tap and make rational use of energy and other resources, and correspondingly increase the efficiency of transportation and communications. Past experience and the present weak links in our industrial production both show that if we do not have modern methods of exploiting energy and other resources and do not have modern means of transportation and communications, we cannot quickly modernize industry. Our country is in the world's leading ranks in terms of coal, water power and nonferrous metal resources. We have rich petroleum resources and a big reserve of iron deposits. However, the exploitation of energy and other resources which have to be consumed every day is very labor consuming and involves long building cycles. Since we have neither modern methods of prospecting and exploitation nor modern means of transportation, we cannot efficiently and quickly tap our underground resources. We will suffer if we simply focus our attention on the modernization of the processing industries without first having modern mining facilities, fuel and power. [paragraph continues]

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If we really desire to promote industry and achieve high speed and modernization, we must make an earnest effort to modernize the methods of exploiting energy and other resources and the means of transportation and communications. We must quickly increase the production of coal, oil and gas, iron, nonferrous metals, chemical minerals and building materials; vigorously develop power generation and enhance our corresponding capabilities in prospecting, maintaining reserves, opening up new mines and transportation. Viewed from the orientation of industrial modernization, energy, electronic computers and new materials are all matters of great importance. To change the physiognomy of China's industry and effect industrial modernization, we must make breakthroughs in these areas.

To change the structure and distribution of industries in our country, improve modern techniques and effect industrial modernization, it is essential to build a number of large, modern enterprises. However, we must rely on existing enterprises for materials and equipment, cadres and skilled workers to build these large-scale projects. This makes it imperative for us to bring the role of existing enterprises into full play, tap their latent productive capacities and attach importance to technical renovation in these enterprises. This is the foundation for modernizing industry. It is our "base" or starting point for the four modernizations.

To modernize industry it is necessary to greatly improve the management of enterprises and industries and to introduce modern management methods. We must rationally organize all modern industry trades, as well as supply, production and marketing organs so as to make full and rational use of manpower, money and materials, give full play to productivity and effect sustained, steady and high-speed development of production. This is an important task of modern industrial management.

Use of electronic computers is an important aspect of modern management. Modern industrial production is automated. There is a finer division of work between different production processes. The decisive factor of various economic problems is more intricate and complex. There is a greater need to promptly assess the situation and make decisions. These characteristics of modern industrial production have placed higher demands on management work. Unless electronic computers are used, there is no way to do the job.

The constant emergence of new industries, the steady increase in the number of new products, the incessant improvement of production techniques and the use of more professional production equipment in modern industry inevitably leads to finer division of work. Thus, it has become more and more important that we organize production according to the principle of specialization. On the other hand, with the growing complexity of products, it has become a common practice to organize production between different trades and localities. More and more products are produced under state planning and coordination. Therefore, the organization and coordination of production between specialized departments in enterprises is a salient feature of modern industrial management. All-purpose factories, big or small, not only cause waste but also hinder technological advancement and increased labor productivity. In light of the characteristics of industrial production and on the basis of unified planning, we must make necessary readjustments in existing enterprises and raise the degree of specialization according to the principle of rational division of work. Meanwhile, the state and different localities and sectors must undertake overall planning to coordinate work in various fields according to the features and nature of production and their standards.

To modernize industry, we must firmly take China's own road of industrial development. China is a socialist state with the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. This means that we can only take the socialist road to modernizing China's industry. There is no other road.

PLANNING FOR HIGH ENERGY ACCELERATOR BEGUN

OW311228Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--Construction has begun here on the preliminary study of the engineering work for China's first 30 BEV-50 BEV proton synchrotron.

The synchrotron is an important part of China's 1978-1985 outline plan for the development of science and technology. It is scheduled for completion in 1982, with the accompanying experimental detecting equipment and data processing system.

Another proton accelerator of even higher energy will be completed in 1987 as a part of a new high-energy physics experimental centre envisaged in the outline plan. It will go a long way towards updating China's high-energy physics research and help push China into the world's front ranks in this field before the end of the century.

Leading cadres, scientists, engineers, technicians and workers taking part in the project are determined to complete it at high speed through close cooperation and careful designing and planning.

Designing work on the first proton accelerator has been going ahead at full speed. The site for the high-energy physics experimental centre is being surveyed. A big experimental plant and related buildings for the preliminary study are already under construction. About 100 research institutes, colleges and factories are working on the new materials, equipment and instruments required.

Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai attached great importance to research in high-energy physics. In view of the damage caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four to China's study of the basics in science, the late premier in 1972 explicitly pointed out: "Research in high-energy physics and the preliminary study of the engineering work for high-energy accelerators should be a major item on the agenda of the Academy of Sciences." "There should be no further delay on this matter."

Premier Chou approved a project relating to the study of high-energy accelerators in March 1975 when he was seriously ill. But the gang of four and their followers in the Academy of Sciences opposed the instructions of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, asserting that high-energy accelerators were "not something that calls for immediate attention". Thus the project was shelved.

After the overthrow of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid great attention to research work in this field. High-energy physics has been put on the priority list in the eight-year outline plan for the development of science and technology, beginning a period of rapid development after years of delay.

The project has received warm attention and assistance from a number of foreign friends.

PORT BUILDING, EXPANSION PROGRAM ACCELERATES

OW311022Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 May (HSINHUA)--The last year and a half saw the opening of 20-odd new deep-water piers in China, as a port building and expansion program gathers momentum. Most of the new dock structures were completed in 1976 while the auxiliary constructions went up this year.

The pattern of sharply-accelerated harbour building is shown in the fact that they made up nearly half of more than 40 deep-water piers built in ten provinces and municipalities and one autonomous region since 1973, from Tientsin in the north to Bac Bo Gulf in the south, and these 40, in turn, represent more than half the dock-building work done since liberation. New port facilities boosted Chinese ports' freight-handling capacity by 60 percent over 1972.

The 20-odd new docks are in Shanghai, Tientsin, Talien, Chinhuangtao, Yentai, Tsingtao, Lienyunkang, Huangpu and Chanchiang. Capacity ranges from the 10,000-ton class to 100,000-ton tankers.

Deep-water berths for big tankers are new in China, an outcome of the fast-growing petroleum industry. Chinese crude oil is now loaded at Chinhuangtao, Talien and Tsingtao.

Many medium-sized docks have also been built. Auxiliary installations like railways, highways, oil and water pipes, telecommunication lines, warehouses and dockyards are expanding. Mechanization is rapidly advancing.

Channels at major ports have been newly dredged and some, like those entering the Yangtze and Pearl rivers, have been deepened.

To build a modern, powerful socialist country and expand foreign trade, China is stressing harbour building, especially in Shanghai, Tientsin, Huangpu, Lienyunkang and Chinhuangtao. Complex and specialized harbours are appearing. Containerized packing has been introduced in the ports of Shanghai, Tientsin and Huangpu.

FARMLAND IMPROVED AS STEP TOWARD MODERNIZATION

OW270930Y Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 May (HSINHUA)--China added or improved 3.6 millions of irrigated farmland during the last winter and spring. This was 47 percent more than during the previous year's winter-spring period.

Twice as much land was freed from waterlogging and excess alkalinity and 38 percent more low-yielding land was improved. The amount of levelled and terraced land also rose; 19,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone were displaced. The new water conservancy projects have helped fight the drought this spring.

The busy spring planting and early rice transplanting season has set in, and most of the rural workforce has switched over from construction. The unfinished projects are now left for the permanent professional farmland improvement teams to complete. There are more than 20 million members of such teams throughout the land.

In the last few years, large-scale farmland improvement has become regular in rural China in the winter-spring period. Farming conditions have shown a marked change and in many provinces the irrigated acreage now accounts for more than 50 percent of the arable land.

Rural China pitched into farmland improvement to pave the way for modernizing agriculture soon after Chairman Hua's call at the Fifth National People's Congress.

In many areas, work was done to transform hills, rivers, farmlands and forests according to a comprehensive design. In east China's Kiangsu Province, this was done on a scale of from several thousand to more than one hundred thousand hectares, resulting in a vast, well laid out checkerboard of fields interlaced by a network of irrigation and drainage ditches lined with beautiful trees. This makes it easier to use machines for field work.

Szechwan, China's leading agricultural province, has stressed sprinkler irrigation in the mountain areas. One hundred thousand hectares of the province's farmland is now under this kind of irrigation. Efforts are made to expand the sprinkled acreage in Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai provinces where there are large tracts of highland and hilly areas.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL CALLS FOR LAND RECLAMATION

OW271352Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 May editorial: "A Great March Toward Transforming the Wilderness"]

[Text] The editorial says: The march toward transforming the vast wilderness, calling for the reclamation of 200 million mou of virgin land, is an important step in fulfilling the 10-year plan for developing our national economy and in achieving the general task for the new period. Fulfillment of this task will mean increasing China's farmland by one-eighth--an area equivalent to the present total farmland of Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Grain output of the reclaimed land will be enough to basically meet the demands of dozens of China's big cities. Because most of the wasteland is concentrated in border regions, mountainous areas and along the seacoast or lakes, its early reclamation will greatly contribute to the construction of border regions and mountainous areas, promote their economic and cultural development, help strengthen our national unity and fortify the frontier and coastal defense.

The editorial continues: We urgently need to reclaim 200 million mou of wasteland within the next 8 years, and we are able to accomplish this goal. However, in order to meet this need and transform possibilities into reality, we will have to exert strenuous efforts.

The editorial calls on the party committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where large or small amounts of wasteland need reclaiming, to personally become involved in the work and shoulder the great responsibility of directing and organizing the reclamation effort. It urges them to overcome every kind of interference and fully mobilize all positive factors; it calls for the implementation of reclamation plans and measures in a down-to-earth way, the effective utilization of forces and the development of a vigorous, solid mass movement.

The editorial says: It is essential that the reclamation task be completed on schedule and work requirements and quality standards be met according to plan. It is necessary to do the work in a planned, systematic manner, under the unified leadership of central and local authorities and of both the state-owned and collective economy. It is necessary to incorporate reclamation work into the general state plan. All units should consider the situation as a whole and pay attention to the state's long-term interests.

Organizational discipline should be strengthened; excessive decentralization, anarchism and departmentalism are strictly forbidden.

It is necessary to vigorously encourage investigation and study, follow the mass line and bring the role of scientific and technical personnel into full play to insure that plans and measures are all based on scientific research. Every effort should be made to prevent disastrous results from reclamation. It is necessary to conduct comprehensive investigation; thoroughly study the wasteland including tidal lands, beaches and other natural resources; and then, in a scientific way, decide on the orientation for and draw up and implement specific plans for gradually developing and utilizing this land, area by area. Work must not be begun blindly or rashly with the only consideration being that a particular benefit be derived from the reclamation.

It is necessary to foster the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, hard work and plain living which was displayed in our past reclamation efforts, and strive to achieve quicker and better results in insuring that the reclaimed land is ready for production as soon as possible that a lot is accomplished with relatively little investment. Practices which disregard cost and results and promote wastefulness and extravagance should be opposed. While working well on existing farmland, state farms, people's communes should strive to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in reclaiming wasteland by fully tapping their potentials in manpower, machinery and equipment.

The editorial says: It is necessary to learn from the fine tradition of the PLA's political-ideological work in a meticulous, thorough way. At the same time, it is necessary to achieve success in logistics so that wasteland reclaimers are assured of having everything they need, and to have each person determined to give full play to his socialist initiative.

ORDER RESTORED IN SEVENTH MINISTRY OF MACHINE BUILDING

OW300320Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 29 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 May--According to a report by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Ho Cho-hsin, the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building has fought a fine battle in the struggle to implement the cadre policy. As a result, moving scenes of unified struggle can now be seen everywhere in the ministry and new achievements are being made one after another in scientific research and production.

Members of the work team sent by the central authorities to the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building and the principal responsible person of the leading part members' group in the ministry have taken personal command and adopted resolute measures to eliminate chaos and restore order and to straighten out unsettled cases accumulated during the past 10 years. They have firmly repudiated all the slander and false charges leveled by the "gang of four" at cadres and fully exonerated comrades by overturning frameups and redressing unjust or incorrect verdicts. With regard to the previous conclusions, they have made conscientious efforts to eliminate the false and retain the true in order to come up with new conclusions based on facts. They have thus far implemented the policy on more than 93 percent of the cadres in the ministry. Jobs have been arranged for cadres who had been pushed aside for years. Fairly satisfactory arrangements have also been made for a small number of comrades who are really incapable of work because of old age or illness. These measures taken by the party organization have effectively mobilized positive factors in various fields.

Under the direct command of the "gang of four," the bourgeois factional setup headed by the gang's three followers in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building had for years slandered the ministry, claiming it "implemented an utterly sinister revisionist line," in an attempt to usurp the leadership of the ministry.

On the one hand, they fabricated false charges against veteran revolutionary cadres and attacked and persecuted them and on the other hand, they resorted to conspiratorial tactics to plant smashers and grabbers or those whose backgrounds were questionable in leading bodies at various levels. By so doing, they usurped the leadership of 80 percent of the units under the ministry.

After the "gang of four" were smashed, the diehard elements of this bourgeois factional setup refused to accept their defeat, resorted to the tactics of defending themselves by attacking others, covered up their problems and suppressed the masses. They vilified implementation of the party's cadre policy as "making trouble, reversing verdicts and usurping power" and as "a right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts." Under the pretext of taking hold of dossiers and acquainting themselves with the situation, they removed such dossiers and destroyed evidence of their crimes. They set up various obstacles to block the implementation of the party policy.

With such a situation facing them, the work team and the leading party members' group in the ministry believed that it was necessary first of all to seize back leadership in order to implement the party's cadre policy. In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on solving the problems in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building, they proposed a resolute measure to send back to their original units all the several hundred cadres who were rush-promoted in 1976 (they were to be dealt with on the merits of their individual cases when things became clear with the deepening of the movement). They also restored the leading bodies which had existed before the "double surprise attack" [shuang tu 7175 4499]. At the same time, the work team made serious efforts to consolidate the original investigation group and set up a new organization in charge of implementation of policy. These resolute and effective measures brought about a situation favorable to implementation of the cadre policy.

Then, the work team and the leading party members' group in the ministry righteously and confidently implemented the policy by grasping major issues. In 1972 the factional setup of the "gang of four" slandered nine veteran cadres in the Second Research Institute as a "clique." The factional setup fabricated a sinister 150-point document to stigmatize these veteran cadres as a "club for capitalist restoration" and to label four of them as "unrepentant capitalist roaders." Two of them were expelled from the party and were forced to work under supervision. The factional setup frames a monstrous case in which 90 cadres were incriminated.

Following this, the factional setup of the "gang of four" popularized this counter-revolutionary experience in various units under the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building and fabricated the "old men's club" and the "floor sweepers' club" in an attempt to stigmatize a number of cadres as a clique of capitalist roaders and to create white terror.

The work team grasped this major framed-up case and investigated it. The facts brought to light show that this so-called "club for capitalist restoration" was fabricated by the factional setup of the "gang of four" which resorted to conspiratorial tactics and attempted to overthrow a large number of leading revolutionary cadres. The work team and the party committee of the Second Research Institute called a rally to completely exonerate the nine cadres. The settlement of this issue has given a powerful stimulus to the solution of large, difficult and longstanding problems.

In eliminating chaos and restoring order, the work team and leading party members' group in the ministry have dared to completely overturn frameups and incorrect verdicts.

At the same time, they have confirmed the conclusions reached on the basis of ironclad evidence and never handled cases indiscriminately. In this way, they have quickly investigated and reached conclusions on comrades on whom conclusions had not been reached for years and have assigned them proper jobs; they have firmly corrected wrong conclusions or incorrect portions of conclusions and repudiated all false charges; they have firmly retained the original conclusions which were correctly reached on the basis of proven evidence; and they have restored the correct conclusions which were overturned when the "gang of four" ran amuck.

The factional setup of the "gang of four" in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building did its utmost to rush the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and brutally attacked and persecuted veteran cadres. Members of the factional setup blustered: Eighty percent of the veteran cadres in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building were "democrats" and "capitalist roaders," "there is a bourgeoisie within the party in the ministry, every institute and even every research office under the ministry," "the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building should undergo a major operation" and so on and so forth. They either seized on some pretext as an issue and elevated minor mistakes or shortcomings to the level of principles, creating something out of nothing, spread rumors to confuse the masses and imposed various labels on cadres. They expelled and demoted certain cadres from the party and also reduced their salaries. Other cadres were imprisoned and forced to work under supervision. They set up a "dictatorship team" to enforce their fascist dictatorship over the revolutionary cadres and masses. They willfully arrested people and wantonly criticized and struggled against people. They set up their own jails in which they tortured people. Among the cadres and people who were persecuted by them, some have become mentally deranged, some were disabled because of broken bones resulting from the torture and others were tortured to death. The director of a research department under the 10th Research Institute, an experienced specialist for whom Premier Chou showed cordial concern, was beaten to death by a group of these bad elements. The factional setup of the "gang of four" also brought unfounded charges against the deputy director of a research office, a daughter of a revolutionary martyr who had been received by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu of the NPC Standing Committee. Members of the factional setup relentlessly tortured her to extort a confession and caused her death. Even after she died, the "gang of four" still branded her as an "active revolutionary" and incriminated all her family members.

In implementing the policy, the work team has assisted party committees at various levels in holding a number of meetings attended by all the members of the units concerned. At these meetings, participants have used vivid facts to expose the "gang of four's" plots and their factional setup to overthrow revolutionary cadres and have exposed and criticized their crimes of brutally persecuting and attacking cadres. Thus, the process of implementing the policy has become a process of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and a process of arousing the bitter hatred of the cadres and masses for the gang and fostering their ardent love for Chairman Hua.

In this process, party organizations at all levels have paid attention to guiding everyone to integrate the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with study so as to clear up the questions of right and wrong in line and in theory. They organized cadres, staff members and workers to study Chairman Mao's thesis on the cadre question, criticize the reactionary slogans of doubting everything and overthrowing everything raised by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and to expose the scheme of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building's factional setup, which clamored that "the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building should undergo a major operation."

They also organized them to study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution, criticize the "gang of four's" fallacy that "there is a bourgeoisie within the party" and expose the factional setup's evil intention of claiming that "a bourgeoisie within the party has also been formed in a research institute." As a result, while appraising and judging cadres, the masses clearly recognized the extremely reactionary nature of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program, clearly distinguished between right and wrong concerning the question of line and thus enhanced their awareness of implementing the party's cadre policy.

In the process of implementing the policy, the work team and the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building's party organizations at all levels paid attention to doing meticulous and down-to-earth ideological-political work, thus enabling everyone to have a unanimity of understanding and to advance in step and thus increasing the pace [of implementing the policy]. The first step was to successfully complete ideological work among the personnel who implement policies. Since the Great Cultural Revolution, the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building has gone through several reversals. This has made the implementation of policies very difficult. Some comrades were troubled by personal apprehension. To deal with this situation, the work team organized these comrades to study documents of the central organs, the political report of the 11th National CCP Congress and the central organs' important instructions on solving the problem of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building in order to help them understand the importance of implementing the cadre policy.

The second step was to successfully carry out ideological work among personnel who were originally put in charge of investigating special cases. The work team discovered that some of them, fairly seriously affected by the poisonous influence, continued to use old erroneous viewpoints in looking at problems, not realizing that they had been affected by the poisonous influence; some feared that the general orientation which they had followed in the past in investigating and screening cadres and even their own work would be negated; some feared that after rehabilitation, those comrades who were persecuted would be hard on them; and others felt that they had been incorrectly judged despite the hardships they had experienced. The work team believed that only a small number of those persons who carried out the investigation and screening of cadres belonged to the factional setup and the majority of these persons committed various mistakes by merely following the factional setup. Since the majority of these persons have a clear picture of the situation, they should be helped to correct their views so that they can play their role in implementing policies.

The third step was to successfully complete ideological work among cadres on whom the party's cadre policy had been implemented. The overwhelming majority of the cadres on whom the party's cadre policy had been implemented were able to adopt a correct attitude, but there were some comrades who were still not happy for a time and who remained hostile to those comrades who had once attacked them. Some comrades attempted to free themselves from their mistakes by ignoring them. In dealing with the former, the work team and party organizations at all levels held heart-to-heart talks with them; joined them in criticizing the "gang of four"; and assisted them in raising their political consciousness--bearing in mind the overall situation and concentrating their hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In dealing with those persons who attempted to free themselves from their mistakes by ignoring them, the work team and party organizations at all levels patiently conducted education among them, adhered to principles and adopted the method of discussing matters by presenting the facts and reasoning things out in order to make them willingly submit.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY today added an "editor's note" to the report. The note says that the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building became famous by making "trouble" during the Great Cultural Revolution. However, changes have now taken place. The CCP Central Committee's policy of achieving marked success within 3 years by grasping the key link and running the country effectively is being implemented step by step in the ministry, where an excellent situation in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment--has emerged. The "editor's note" points out that the reason changes have taken place in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building is because, first, the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and the investigative work have been done very well, and second, implementation of the party's cadre policy has been firmly grasped.

PEOPLE'S DAILY'S ON CHANG CHUN-CHIAO OPPONENT'S EXONERATION

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[Excerpts] Peking, 27 May--PEOPLE'S DAILY front pages today included a report on the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee's stern handling of a serious matter involving some leaders of the Sanming Prefectural CCP Committee in Fukien Province who for a long period obstructed the thorough exoneration of Chao Ta-chung who was persecuted because he opposed Chang Chun-chiao. PEOPLE'S DAILY also carries a Commentator's article concerning this matter.

According to the report by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporters Hsu I-ming and Tsai Kuei-chun, a cadre at the Sanming Prefectural Farm Machinery Company in Fukien, Chao Tu-chung, discovered during the initial stages of the Cultural Revolution that Chang Chun-chiao had violated the "16-point decision" when Chang delivered many of his speeches. Later, he came to realize that Chang Chun-chiao was a renegade. After that, he paid particular attention to Chang Chun-chiao's speeches. In April 1975, after Chang Chun-chiao's sinister article on all-round dictatorship was published, Chao Ta-chung immediately wrote a letter to RED FLAG criticizing the erroneous viewpoint in the article.

On 11 March 1976, Chao Ta-chung placed a big-character poster on Liehtung Street in Sanming Municipality, signed in the name of "Chao Ta-chung" and "Hsiao Cheng," which specifically pointed out that Chang Chun-chiao was "a capitalist roader in power and was dangerous because of his covert actions and his great skill in disguising himself." He mailed copies of the big-character poster to Chairman Mao, Acting Premier Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh. On the evening of 11 March 1976 some leaders of the Sanming Prefectural CCP Committee ordered the prefectural Public Security Bureau to photograph and then destroy the poster. The next day Chao Ta-chung learned that the poster had been torn down. He immediately lodged a protest with the public security departments and posted "an open letter" to the principal responsible person of the prefectural party committee. In his open letter he criticized the tearing down of the poster and said he would like the principal responsible person of the prefectural party committee to support his revolutionary action.

Chao Ta-chung's revolutionary action triggered the extreme hatred and fear of the "gang of four" and their agents in Fukien. They ordered the arrest of Chao Ta-chung for being an active counterrevolutionary. He was criticized and struggled against at a meeting in Sanming and led through the streets on public exhibition. Later he was imprisoned. The public security organ announced officially that Chao's wife, Li Yuan-cheng, (an educated youth who had previously settled in the countryside) was a dependent of a counterrevolutionary.

After the fall of the "gang of four," efforts to release Chao Ta-chung and exonerate him were continuously blocked.

His release was delayed for such a long time that he became mentally ill. When he was released on 27 November 1976, he was still not in good mental health. Only after 6 months of treatment did his mental health improve.

Although Chao Ta-chung was released from prison, the matter of his exoneration was not resolved. While studying the issue of whether or not Chao Ta-chung should be released from prison, the principal responsible person of the Sanming Prefectural CCP Committee described Chao Ta-chung's writing of big-character posters as "making a bet" and "having good luck" and spared no effort to negate Chao Ta-chung's revolutionary action of going against the tide.

In February 1977, after the fall of the "gang of four," Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, resumed his work. On 2 April 1977 in a directive discussing the failure to thoroughly exonerate Chao Ta-chung, Liao Chih-kao specifically pointed out that Chao Ta-chung was persecuted by the "gang of four" and that his reputation should be restored and he should be aided. At a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees, Liao Chih-kao also personally told the principal responsible person of the Sanming prefectural party committee to do a good job of exonerating Chao Ta-chung. However, the Sanming prefectural party committee did not resolutely carry out the order.

The Sanming Prefectural CCP Committee's extremely bad attitude drew the attention of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee. In mid-April of this year, the provincial party committee dispatched an investigation group to conduct a detailed investigation of the issue. The investigation results revealed that there had indeed been obstructionism in the exoneration of Chao Ta-chung. In addition, the investigation group also discovered that other people persecuted by the "gang of four" were also not thoroughly rehabilitated, including four more prominent cases.

To help the Sanming prefectural party committee correct its errors, the provincial party committee called a meeting of its Standing Committee members in early May to deal with this case. The participants in the meeting, presided over by Comrade Liao Chih-kao, listened attentively to the self-examination of the principal responsible person of the Sanming prefectural party committee concerning the errors he had committed, patiently helped and educated the leaders of the prefectural party committee, and sternly criticized them. The provincial party committee also admitted its responsibility for approving the arrest of Chao Ta-chung in 1976. In addition, the provincial party committee decided to:

1. Order the Sanming prefectural party committee to immediately and thoroughly examine the errors it had committed on the question of exonerating Comrade Chao Ta-chung. The principal responsible person of the prefectural party committee devised many plans to obstruct the exoneration of Chao Ta-chung, and his errors were serious. However, he has received help and education and heightened his understanding. He is determined to correct himself. In order to eliminate his bad influence on others, he should conduct self-examination throughout the prefecture. Shih Jui and Li Chin-hsiang, deputy secretaries of the prefectural party committee, are mainly responsible for the Chao Ta-chung case. In the past they committed serious errors in political and judicial work. This time, they made many unprincipled erroneous statements and played an obstructionist role. Their present attitude is poor. In addition to enjoining them to make a systematic self-examination and submit a written statement, we must further mobilize the masses to expose their errors. A decision will be made after their case is thoroughly investigated. Chang Ching-ming, president of the Sanming Mid-Level Prefectural Court, was involved in the "gang of four" bourgeois factional setup's scheme to usurp party and state power.

Chang Ching-ming appeared to be in favor of Chao Ta-chung's exoneration, but in reality acted in opposition. He told lies and wrote fake reports. He should be immediately removed from all his posts in and out of the party and be ordered to thoroughly confess his actions.

2. Order the prefectural party committee to immediately call an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee in order to mobilize the masses to expose contradictions, clarify questions, sum up experience, and correct errors.

3. Rapidly exonerate Chao Ta-chung and publicize his deeds. It is also necessary to exonerate Chao Ta-chung's dependents in order to eliminate the bad influence [of this case].

At the insistence of the provincial party committee, the Sanming prefectural party committee conducted a rally, attended by nearly 40,000 people, on 28 April and announced the complete rehabilitation of Chao Ta-chung and four other comrades. On behalf of the prefectural party committee, the principal responsible person of the prefectural party committee made an initial self-examination of the errors he had committed concerning Chao Ta-chung's exoneration.

Today a PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article entitled: "In Implementing the Party's Policy, It Is Necessary To Have the Firmness of the Proletariat," points out: The Fukien Provincial CCP Committee has firmly grasped the work of exonerating those framed by or who received unjust verdicts from the Lin Piao and "gang of four" factional setup and taken a clear-cut stand. Its measures are strong and have won the support of the vast number of cadres and people.

The Commentator says: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have repeatedly stressed the re-examination of frame-ups and unjust verdicts made by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Since the fall of the "gang of four," we have done much work regarding this in all departments and in all areas in accordance with the policy set forth by the 11th National CCP Congress and the party Central Committee's directive. Fruitful results have been achieved. If all party cadres, leading cadres in particular, adhere to the goal of serving the people, adhere to the party's tradition of seeking truth from facts, and adhere to the mass line, it will not be difficult to uncover frame-ups and unjust verdicts and exonerate our victimized comrades.

GANG DENOUNCED FOR DISTORTION OF HISTORY

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[Article by Hsieh Tien-yu [6200 1131 0147] and Wang Chia-fan [3769 1367 5400]: "Refuting the View That Legalists Carried Out a 'Protracted Antirestoration Struggle'"]

[Excerpts] Due to the "gang of four's" need to use the past to serve their purpose in the context of present reality, their hired writers--Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting--concocted the theory that the Legalists waged a "protracted antirestoration struggle," a "theory" they used as the spiritual prop of their history by innuendo.

This "theory," trumpeted with great fanfare by these hired writers, emerged in the article "On the Veneration of the Confucian School and Opposition to the Legalist School" by Shih Lun (the pseudonym of Lo Ssu-ting) and was specifically formulated in Liang Hsiao's "Study the Historical Experience of the Confucian-Legalist Struggle." In little more than a year it almost became a fashionable "new theory" for the study of ancient history.

A salient characteristic of this "new theory" was the striking of a very revolutionary pose and the hoisting of the banner of "making the past serve the present." Actually, it had an axe to grind in obliterating the epochal boundary line between past and present. [paragraph continues]

A typical example might be found in Liang Hsiao's following remark: "In Chinese history, such a social change of complete significance as the supersession of one class dictatorship by another, apart from the revolution led by the proletariat, actually took place only once, the supersession of the slave system by the feudal system." ("Study the Historical Experience of the Confucian-Legalist Struggle") Under the general premise of the so-called "social change of complete significance," conceived purely out of subjective imagination, feudal reform by the landlord class and the socialist revolution of the proletariat were twisted into events of equal significance.

In the same article Liang Hsiao also presented the reader with a frightening antirestoration timetable: "More than 130 years elapsed from the Shang Yang reform to the unification of China by Chin Shih Huang. If one had begun counting earlier, from the introduction of the 'initial land tax' in the State of Lu, then more than 370 years would have passed. During this period of several hundred years, the newly emerging landlord class seized power as many times as it lost it. The unification of China by Chin Shih Huang did not mean the end of struggle. In the nearly 250 years from the founding of the Chin Empire to the collapse of the Western Han Empire, the struggle between the forces for and against restoration were never interrupted even though the restorationist forces of the slave-owners had gradually waned." Such then was the "protracted nature" of the landlord class' fight against restoration. According to Liang Hsiao's calculations, it lasted more than 6 centuries.

Posing as a "historical authority," Lo Ssu-ting declared: "History shows that even for a revolution to succeed, in which one system of exploitation replaces another, it is not enough to have the effort of one generation alone; it is necessary to have the effort of several generations." ("On the Class Struggle in the Chin-Han Period")

Through the magic touch of these hired writers, the social change undertaken by the landlord class not only enjoyed quality with the proletarian revolution, but the continued revolution of the proletariat was something learned from the landlord class. In short, continued revolution already prevailed in ancient times.

The purpose of this article is to dissect the antiscientific nature of this "theory" and to try to make a historical and class dialectical analysis of the landlord class in the early days of the feudal system.

Marxist classical writers, basing themselves on universal laws of social development, pointed out on numerous occasions certain features common to the proletarian revolution and all past revolutions. But then, guided by the dialectical materialist concept that everything was determined by time, location and prevailing circumstances, they also unequivocally pointed out the essential differences between them and opposed unprincipled historical analogy. They repeatedly emphasized: "In social history,....the repetition of incidents is the exception rather than the rule." (Engels: "Anti-Duhring") "Making a comparison is no proof, and any comparison is defective." (Lenin: "The Commentary of a Publicist," Selected Works, Vol IV) "Historical parallels are always risky." (Stalin: "Talk With the German Author Emil Ludwig," Collected Works, Vol XIII) The theory that the legalists carried out a "protracted antirestoration struggle as evolved by Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting was a typical means of drawing historical parallels, entirely contrary to the spirit of the instructions given by the above-mentioned Marxist classical writers and openly betraying the postulates of dialectical materialism.

One who knows Marxist ideology fully and correctly will not find it hard to understand that the social reform instituted by the landlord class and, for that matter, the bourgeois revolution do not deserve to be called "social changes of complete significance."
[paragraph continues]

Marx and Engels in their famous "Communist Manifesto" explicitly pointed out: "All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority." Lenin, to avoid equating the revolution in which "political power passes from the hands of a minority of property owners to those of another" with the proletarian revolution, termed the former "secondary revolution." (Collected Works: "The Achievements and Difficulties of the Soviet Government," Vol XXIX) Stalin also noted: "The history of nations knows not a few revolutions. But those revolutions differ from the October Revolution in that all of them were one-sided revolutions." (Problems of Leninism: "Speech Delivered at the First All-Union Congress of Collective-Farm Shock Brigaders.") In accordance with Lenin's thinking, Stalin summed up five major characteristics distinguishing the proletarian from the bourgeois revolution. (see Problems of Leninism: "Concerning Questions of Leninism.") The assertion of Marxist classical writers that a revolution replacing one system of exploitation with another was a one-sided and secondary revolution is a universal truth applicable everywhere. It's applicable to the social change that led to the suppression of the slave system by the feudal system in our country.

First of all, differing from the historical conditions under which the proletarian revolution took place, social change in favor of the feudal system began to occur when the economic form of the feudal system had taken shape. This economic form grew and matured within the slave society before the open revolution. As a result, many intersecting and similarly complex conditions inevitably existed between the new and old exploiting systems and classes. As acknowledged by many comrades in academic circles, the core of the feudal system of ownership in our country--the private land ownership of feudal landlords--gradually took shape in the course of the disintegration of the "chingtien system" (the land ownership of the state of slave-owning aristocrats) Whether it was private land developed by slaves outside "public land" or private land that was formerly "public land" which was now annexed, it was clear that most of the earliest group of landlords came from the middle and lower strata of slave-owning aristocrats. Such a phenomenon could also be seen in the process of the rise of the bourgeoisie, and it might be said to be a law governing the emergence of a new exploiting class.

Since the new system was superior to the old, a number of the slave-owning aristocrats gradually realized that changing the form of exploitation was advantageous to them and so they were quite happy to become new aristocrats. However, such a thing could never happen in the proletarian revolution. So far as the bourgeoisie is concerned, the socialist revolution implies not only the expropriation of exploiters but also the elimination of exploitation and the exploiting class. There may be some individuals from the bourgeoisie who join the revolution after they totally rebel against the exploiting class and make a clean break with the exploiting class' stand, but this is essentially different from the transformation of slave-owners into landlords. Moreover, the transformation of a few individuals cannot constitute the transformation of part of a class, let alone constitute a stratum of the new class. The bourgeoisie always exists as a class in confrontation with the proletariat.

In view of the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the feudal system and the emergence of the landlord class, the feudal landlord class in our country had its inherent weaknesses from the very moment it was born. It is not only struggled against the slave system but also compromised with it. From the beginning, this was a common feature of all feudal landlord classes in the revolutionary period. But it should be pointed out that the feudal landlord class in our country had a stronger tendency toward compromise and conservatism. [paragraph continues]

As a result, the revolution that saw the feudal system replace the slave system in our country was a revolution that revealed its one-sided and secondary nature even more.

This one-sided and secondary nature was chiefly manifested by the fact that the feudal landlord class found it impossible to thoroughly destroy the slave system. In the light of the requirements of its interests, the feudal landlord class naturally wanted to use a new form of exploitation to replace the outdated form, but then it did everything it could to retain all the old features of exploitation advantageous to them so they could be appended to, or supplement, the new features of exploitation. It was for this reason that the partial preservation of the slave system's relations of production in the early days of the feudal society in our country was a very obvious fact.

So, when the hired writers of the "gang of four" claimed the "legalists" worked as hard as the proletarians to "sweep clean the site of the old" and "eliminate the old traces" and demagogically described the vestiges of the slave system as the "economic basis of restoration," they entirely distorted history with ulterior motives. In fact, the continued massive use of slave labor in the early period of the feudal society in our country was due to the needs of the landlord class and its feudal status. For instance, "convicts" (i.e., slaves) numbered in the millions during the time of Chin Shih Huang and constituted the main force for the corvée of the feudal state. And one cannot say that Chin Shih Huang was a big restorationist! Moreover, the use of slaves for the state's corvée remained a rather serious phenomenon up to the last days of the Western Han Dynasty. The possession of slaves was obviously protected by the feudal state.

Strictly speaking, the slave system had never been thoroughly abolished in the feudal period. This is common historical knowledge.

It is true that in the overall course of reform there was not a single instance of restoration? Of course not. Since the landlord class wanted to take the place of the slave-owning class, the latter naturally fought desperately to maintain its vested interests or to regain lost interests. For instance, Duke Chao in the state of Lu mounted a surprise attack against Chi Ping Tzu. In the state of Tsin, Duke Ching used Tu An-chia to perpetrate the "northern palace coup." This resulted in the killing of the offspring of Chao Tun, who "did much to improve the governmental machinery." Both cases should be regarded as a struggle to regain lost power, struggle involving political restoration. In the ideological arena, Confucius sang the praises of the dying slave system and defended its existence, while obstinately opposing any social change. What he did also fell into the category of restoration. The effort by Legalists to explain and affirm changes in political and economic positions, as well as the shift in and struggle for wealth and power, was rational and progressive, and their criticism of Confucians for their conservative attitude was likewise antirestorationist by nature.

However, in the course of changing the system of exploitation, restoration could only be partial and one-sided; in most cases, it existed only before the new exploiting class had won complete and decisive victory. After the establishment of the new system, restoration in the strict sense of returning to the past in regard to the economic base and the superstructure as a whole was not known in the history of the revolution of the exploiting class. Take, for example, the British and French bourgeois revolutions, which were accompanied by violent civil wars. Although the Stuarts and the Bourbons were restored, in both cases these acts took place because they were encouraged or supported by conservative elements of the bourgeoisie, and the reason was that a number of people among the bourgeoisie feared the revolution's deepening.

We can therefore see from the history of feudal and capitalist societies that the old exploiting classes either declined and perished amid violent upheavals and change, or sooner or later merged with the new exploiting classes. This was because there was no unbridgeable gulf between the two kinds of exploiting systems and exploiting classes. They shared the same views on the basic issue of exploitation.

The socialist revolution is entirely different. To the exploiting classes, it implies not merely the elimination of one form of exploitation but also the elimination of all forms of exploitation. There is no way an entire exploiting class can transform itself peacefully; there is no alternative to its elimination (and the peaceful transformation of capitalists as individuals also constitutes one way of eliminating their class). Thus, the rule is fixed. After revolution the old exploiting classes will "throw themselves with energy grown tenfold, with furious passion and hatred grown a hundred-fold, into the battle for the recovery of the 'paradise,' of which they have been deprived, on behalf of their families." (Lenin Selected Works: "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," Vol III) These are two entirely different characteristics and laws arising from two different revolutions. How can we, in disregard of class and historical conditions, draw a simple parallel between two different revolutions and equate them?

When seizing political power, the landlord class was reluctant to thoroughly oppose the slave system; after having seized political power, it then retreated step by step from its forward position. Although it had made a partial and temporary advance during this period, the general tendency was to retreat in diverse ways and to finally turn into a reactionary class. When Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting alleged that the landlord class was able to continue the revolution on a long-term basis through several generations, they in fact were wilfully distorting Marxism and tampering with historical reality.

Didn't Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting cite with affected seriousness a series of so-called breath-taking "struggles for and against restoration" (no fewer than a dozen of them from Shang Yang to Sang Hung-yang)? What was the truth about them?

Actually, the series of political struggles they cited all took place under historical conditions in which the feudal society had already come into existence. With the exception of the Shang Yang reform, all the other struggles were struggles for the distribution and redistribution of wealth and power within the landlord class. Judging by their concrete character, they were mainly of two types. One consisted of struggles between feudal unification forces with late-coming landlords who had won military merits as the mainstay and the original feudal separatist forces represented by the new aristocrats. These struggles sought only to solve the problem of the feudal political structure, and their outcome led the feudal rule of our country from separation toward national unification. This primarily refers to struggles before Chin's unification of the country. Although such struggles continued afterward, they became struggles between centralization of power and local autonomy or decentralization.

The other type of struggles were those for power between individuals within the landlord class. For instance, Li Ssu and Han Fei both came from the Legalist school. There was no difference between them with respect to basic viewpoint, but the desire for power caused Li Ssu to be jealous and consequently intolerant of Han Fei. Then there were Hu Hai and Chao Kao, who were called the archrestorationists. It would be more suitable to describe them as Legalists rather than Confucians. [paragraph continues]

Didn't Chao Kao once urge Hu Hai to "follow the penal code"? And couldn't Hu Hai fluently recite Han Fei's "Five Vermin"? The problem was their appreciation of these precepts was rather one-sided and they derived from them only the desire for wealth and worldly pleasures characteristic of the landlord class. If anything, they were bad students of the Legalist school (and this was precisely a signal of the change in the historical position of the landlord class)! The usurpation of power by Hu Hai and Chao Kao was primarily a struggle for the feudal throne (at that time the system of inheritance by the eldest son of the first wife was not very strictly enforced). They then proceeded to eliminate a group of generals and high ministers who had served under Chin Shih Huang and to privately install their own confidants. This aroused panic and wrangling within the ruling class. It was obvious they did not, nor did they want to, change the social and political institutions prevailing under Chin Shih Huang. Such power struggles were determined by the nature of the exploiting class. They were inevitable.

The institution of centralization of power under monarchical absolutism was a progressive step toward bringing the country under one roof. But the intensification of the control and suppression of the overwhelming majority of the people undoubtedly aggravated the contradiction between the landlord class and the peasantry and caused the former to turn into its opposite.

The motive power for the advance of history was never, as advocated by the hired writers of the "gang of four", provided by the Legalists and the Legalist line, but precisely by the basic contradiction between productive forces and production relations, by the class struggle made necessary by it, and by the revolutionary transformation of the feudal production relations caused by the peasant uprisings in the former period. That the struggle for and against restoration impelled the historical development of feudal society was nothing but a myth derived by Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting from the theory that the Legalists carried out a "protracted antirestoration struggle." It never happened in China's ancient history.

Since this much vaunted view was not based on objective historical reality, on what was it based? Now, it is not difficult to answer. Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting used to say: "The study of history has always been closely linked with the real political struggle." So the truth about the "study of history" by these people is this: In the real political struggle, they deliberately tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, reversed the relationship between the enemies and ourselves and, under the banner of "opposing restoration," vainly tried to topple a large number of proletarian revolutionaries in order to attain the goal of usurping party and state power. Using the past to allude to the present and to create public opinion for their counterrevolutionary political program, they interpreted ancient history from a reactionary viewpoint and wilfully trampled on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Dishing up the fallacy that "continued revolution prevailed in ancient times," they praised the "gang of four" as Legalists and, in an oblique way, likened our proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation to a large group of ancient "prime ministers," "meritorious ministers" and "great generals." They distorted and forged history at random and with every reckless means. Therefore, the view that the Legalists waged a "protracted antirestoration struggle" was nothing but a product of the notorious counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four."

There is one more point deserving our deep thought. By setting forth the view that the Legalists waged a "protracted antirestoration struggle," these hired writers raised the landlord class to a position of frightening height. [paragraph continues]

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Never since the founding of the People's Republic was there such lavish praise of the exploiting class outlook and feudal dross. This has caused grave consequences in the ideological realm. The vicious development of revivalism and the unchecked spread of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism completely exposed the ultrarightist essence of the "gang of four's" reactionary line. This shows how the enemies of the proletariat are decadent politically and weak theoretically. On the other hand, it also shows that in China, a country where the history of feudal society was particularly long and capitalism not fully developed, enemies of the proletariat will invariably use the deep-seated historical influence of feudal ideology as the ally of their ideology. China's feudal ideology was mainly concocted out of the Confucian and Legalist ideologies, both reformed. Over the ages, reactionaries, whether they worshipped Confucian or Legalist schools, all tended to extoll the feudal viruses in different ways. Under general conditions, most reactionaries appeared as Confucians. The frantic "worship of the Legalist school" by the "gang of four" was therefore an eye opener. This struggle teaches us by negative example and makes us see more clearly that sorting out the historical legacies of the mother country in a scientific manner and infusing China's ancient history with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought are indeed important tasks for us.

MORE MAGAZINES, JOURNALS, NEWSPAPERS BEING PUBLISHED

OW010919Y Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jun (HSINHUA)--More than 120 magazines and journals banned for many years by the gang of four are being republished and 50 new ones have started publication since the beginning of 1977. They specialize in the natural sciences and social sciences.

China's publishing work was severely hampered when the gang of four held sway in literature and art and publishing departments. They banned fine literary and art works and academic theoretical journals on all kinds of pretexts. Since their fall, the cause of publishing has begun to thrive under the guidance of Chairman Mao's principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend and a hundred flowers blossom."

Fourteen publications of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences including HISTORY STUDIES, PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES, ECONOMIC RESEARCH, LITERARY REVIEW and CHINESE LANGUAGES were banned by the gang. Five of them have been resumed since last year and the others will soon reappear. NATIONAL LANGUAGES, a new publication on research in languages of the Chinese minority nationalities will begin publication.

Magazines for scientists and science students will include, HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS, the JOURNAL OF MECHANICS and the CALCULATION JOURNAL. RURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS, a new monthly, will meet the needs of commune members, educated young people and agro-technical groups.

Science picture journals such as WE LOVE SCIENCE, CHILDREN'S EPOCH and LITTLE FRIENDS will also be resumed. In addition to these national publications, various localities will put out their own magazines, like PEKING CHILDREN and PEKING YOUNG PIONEERS.

Circulation figures for Chinese newspapers and magazines have now topped 91 million. In 1950, the number of readers was less than three million.

Over 30 newspapers and magazines will resume or start publication in the latter half of this year, including THE WOMEN OF CHINA, THE CHINESE WORKER, CHINA YOUTH, CHINESE YOUNG PIONEERS and the scientific journal MACROMOLECULES.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHEKIANG, PROVINCIAL CCP CONGRESS

Paper Lists Members

OW310655Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] The CHEKIANG DAILY today carries on page 2 a namelist of the 87 members of the Presidium of the sixth Chekiang provincial CCP congress. Included in the namelist are: chairman, Tieh Ying; vice chairmen, (Li Feng-ping), Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin, Wang Fang and (Chang Chin-tang). Chen Wei-ta served concurrently as secretary general.

Congress Concludes 29 May

OW010354Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] The sixth Chekiang provincial CCP congress ended victoriously on 29 May after successfully fulfilling all its tasks.

Comrades Tieh Ying, (Li Feng-ping), Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin, Wang Fang and (Chang Chin-tang) attended the congress session on the afternoon of 29 May. Comrade Tieh Ying presided over the session.

At the 5-day provincial congress, delegates heard and discussed Comrade Tieh Ying's work report entitled "Mobilize and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period" and adopted related resolutions.

In accordance with the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and young in leadership, the congress elected the Sixth Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee by giving full play to democracy and after holding full consultations.

The congress, which carried forward the party's fine tradition and work style, was held in a lively and vigorous atmosphere. It was an oath-taking meeting to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; to publicize, study and carry out the general task for the new period; and to march toward the four modernizations. It was a meeting of unity and victory. This congress will certainly give a tremendous stimulus to the development of socialist revolution and construction in our province.

In his report, Comrade Tieh Ying used as a weapon Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and summed up our province's experience in the struggle between the two lines in the past 7 years, especially its experience in the 11th two-line struggle. Designed to eliminate chaos and restore order, his report further distinguished the right line from the wrong one.

After analyzing the excellent situation in which our province had achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well during the past year or so, Comrade Tieh Ying set a goal for carrying out the general task for the new period and set forth the principal measures to achieve the goal. He clearly explained the tasks and requirements in strengthening party building.

This report is of great significance for mobilizing Communist Party members, army men and people throughout the province to strive for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Delegates said: What Comrade Tieh Ying said in the report is profound, to the point and appealing. We warmly support the report and will resolutely implement it.

While discussing the report, delegates reviewed the militant course they had traveled since the smashing of the gang of four. Guided by the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we have won great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Thus, the cadres and masses have greatly emancipated their minds, heightened their spirits and raised their political consciousness. A lively and vigorous political situation in which there are stability and unity has already taken shape. The people's enthusiasm for going all out to build socialism is unprecedentedly high. The mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture is developing vigorously. The province's economy, once in a state of stagnation or even decline and retrogression, has turned the corner and is now growing steadily and developing healthily. A new upsurge in achieving the modernization of science and technology is developing.

Delegates said: In the past, those who went all out for socialism suffered indignities, and those who undermined the cause of socialism were very arrogant. But now it is meritorious to go all out for socialism and is shameless not to do so.

The more they talked about this situation, the more elated and enthusiastic they became.

Facts show that the political and organizational lines of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the series of principles, policies and measures laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are entirely correct.

The congress maintained that, to adapt our thinking to the needs of the general task for the new period, it is most important for us to increase our study. At present, we must make particularly conscientious efforts to study the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee so as to deepen our understanding of the general task for the new period. We must regard publicizing and studying the general task as the work of strengthening the people ideologically in the new period and as an ideological mobilization for the purpose of building a modern and powerful state. We must take the lead in studying, publicizing and carrying out the general task. We must study politics as well as science and technology. We must study economic management and learn what we do not know.

Many delegates in leading positions expressed their determination to study hard in order to become experts in professional work or professionals in the work of their departments. Many delegates from the frontlines of production and scientific research also pledged to study hard and tackle difficult problems so as to become aces in their professional work. They proposed to compete with each other in study and to see who can study more and better.

The congress held that, to carry out the general task for the new period, it is necessary to firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, to persist in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and to rapidly develop the socialist economy. The gang of four had for years practiced fake leftism but true rightism, of leftism in form but rightism in essence, thus confusing people's thinking on a number of questions. We must boldly mobilize the masses to expose politically and ideologically the reactionary features of the gang of four as fake leftists but true rightists. We must use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize and discredit their reactionary fallacies in order to eliminate chaos, restore order and heal our internal injuries.

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PRC
EAST REGION

While discussing our province's plans, delegates were elated and expressed their determination to work hard to achieve marked success within 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well. They pledged to build our province in 8 years into an agricultural base assured of a steady high yield by taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development and into a socialist province which maintains its own characteristics and harmoniously develops agriculture and light and heavy industry. They pledged to build our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist state by the end of the century.

In grasping the key link and running the country well, it is necessary first of all to run the party well. The congress held that strengthening party leadership is the basic guarantee for carrying out the general task for the new period. In accordance with the requirements of the general task for the new period, we must do a better job in carrying out party consolidation and rectifying the work style and strengthen party building. We must build party organizations at various levels into strong bastions which hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, firmly implement the 11th National CCP Congress, forge close ties with the masses and fight in unity. We must enable the masses of party members to become strong fighters in carrying out the general task for the new period.

Delegates said: To carry out the general task, we must have a new work style, we must vigorously revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. We must resolutely do away with the bourgeois work style practiced by the gang of four. We must heighten our revolutionary spirit, work as one man and embark on the new Long March.

In his speech at the session of the congress on the afternoon of 29 May, Comrade (Li Feng-ping) said: Following the conclusion of the congress, comrades will return to your positions and plunge into a new intense struggle. We must enthusiastically respond to the wise leader Chairman Hua's call: Study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress. We must work harder and more conscientiously. We must resolutely implement the resolutions adopted by this congress and carry out the various fighting tasks set forth by Comrade Tieh Ying in his work report. We must bring about a new upsurge in publicizing, studying and carrying out the general task for the new period as well as in the province's socialist economic and cultural construction. We must make bigger contributions to the great cause of building a modern and powerful socialist country.

The Sixth Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee held its first plenum on the morning of 30 May. The plenum elected the first secretary, secretaries, deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; the members of the Commission for Inspection of Discipline under the provincial party committee; and approved the circular of the provincial party committee on launching an extensive movement to study and publicize the general task for the new period throughout the province.

NANKING PLA COMMANDER DELIVERS EULOGY FOR CPPCC OFFICIAL

OW010623 [Editorial Report OW] Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 26 May transmits an 11-minute report on a memorial service for Wang Chin-shan [3769 6602 1472] held in Nanking on the morning of 17 April.

It says that wreaths were sent by Su Chen-hua, Li Te-sheng, Chen Hsi-lien, Sung Jen-chiung and others and by the National CPPCC, the Nanking PLA units party committee, the (?headquarters) of the Peking PLA units, the East Sea Fleet of the navy, the air force of the Nanking PLA units, the Nanking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Tungshan County CCP and revolutionary committees in Hupeh, and various departments under the Nanking PLA units.

The report says the memorial service was presided over by Liao Han-sheng, first political commissar of the Nanking PLA units, and a memorial address was delivered by Nieh Feng-chih, commander of the Nanking PLA units.

After listing the important positions that had been held by Wang, which included deputy and acting commander of the Shantung Provincial Military District, deputy commander of the Peking Military Region, vice minister of public security and Standing Committee member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, Nieh praises Wang as "a veteran member of the CCP, a fine fighter for the Chinese people, and a fine commander of the Chinese PLA" who was loyal to the party, the people, Chairman Mao, and the proletarian revolutionary cause.

In his speech, Nieh says that Wang resolutely supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and actively took part in the struggle to oppose Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique. He adds that Wang "resolutely supported the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely supported the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, and was fully confident that victories would be achieved in the revolutionary cause." Nieh notes that even when Wang was seriously ill he was still concerned about party and state affairs and the work of the Nanking PLA units. Nieh says that to emulate Wang one must emulate his proletarian stand of always being loyal to Chairman Mao and cherishing Chairman Hua, his spirit of persisting in continuing the revolution, his valiant and strenuous fighting style and his selflessness in his work and rally even more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

The report concludes: "Attending the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of the Nanking PLA units, the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, including Tu Ping, Hsu Chia-tun, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Chan Ta-nan, Wu Shih-hung, Tuan Huan-ching, Chou Chun-lin, Liu Hsi-yuan, Wang Chu-pin, Liao Jung-piao, Liu Chang-i, Hu Ta-jung, Huang Chen-tang, as well as Chien Chun, Lai I, Chou Kuan-wu, Hsiao Yung-yin, Hsiao Hsin-chun, Liu Fei, friends of the late Comrade Wang Chin-shan, and representatives of the leading organizations of the Nanking PLA units and PLA units stationed in Nanking, totaling more than 1,000 people."

REPORTAGE ON HUPEH PROVINCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

24 May Plenum

HK251349Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The provincial science conference held a plenum on 24 May. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial party committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech. Comrade Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the plenum. Responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Wuhan PLA units attended.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien said: The provincial party committee is holding the provincial science conference primarily to mobilize the people throughout the province and the masses of scientists and technicians to resolutely implement the spirit of the National Science Conference.

Our province has formulated 3- and 8-year short-term plans and a 23-year long-term plan for economic construction in keeping with the general task for the new period and the country's demands on our province. We must concentrate on the province's general task and consider construction in formulating our science and technology plan. It is imperative to extensively mobilize and actively organize our scientific and technological force to diligently overcome the difficulties confronting economic and national defense construction. We must attach importance to research in applied science that directly serves production. At the same time, we must take long-term interests into consideration and strengthen the study of fundamental scientific theory.

Our province's science and technology have a certain foundation. Our scientific and technological force is relatively strong. We have comparatively more professional scientific and technological research organs and a relatively large professional scientific and technological force. We also have a very large mass scientific experimentation force. We have a certain foundation of modern industry and agriculture. The masses of scientists and technicians are in high spirits and will always scale new heights. These are all favorable conditions for developing science and technology. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and Chairman Hua's instructions, exploit the favorable conditions and quicken the pace of advancing the modernization of science and technology in accordance with the demand of the general task for the new period.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien demanded that the participants actively respond to the great call of Chairman Hua and greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the people throughout the province. He said: Chairman Hua's great call at the National Science Conference on greatly raising the scientific and cultural levels of the people throughout the country is of immediate and long-term historical significance. He stressed that greatly raising the scientific and cultural levels of the people throughout the province is the personal and common task of the 40 million people of province.

Party committees at all levels must seriously augment and perfect departments for managing science and technology and professional research organs. It is imperative to conduct more extensively mass scientific experiment activities in the urban and rural areas throughout the province.

Party committees at all levels must put scientific and technological work in an important place and get a thorough grasp on this major matter.

Party committees at all levels must closely integrate with the masses and humbly listen to the opinions of the masses of scientists and technicians, particularly the opinions of the veteran experts and professors. Apart from diligently studying politics, the party's foremost leaders must strive to study modern scientific knowledge and scientific management methods. They cannot always be outsiders.

After the plenum concluded, Chen Pi-hsien, Chang Yu-hua, Han Ning-fu, Ku Ta-chun, (Wang Chun), Chang Hsiu-lung, Li Fu-chuan, Yen Chun, Chiao Te-hsiu, Chang Chin-hsien, Ma Hsueh-li, (Shih Chuan), Liu Hui-nung, (Chen Ming), Hsu Tao-chi, Tien Ying, Lin Shao-nan, Hao Kuo-tao, Chou Shih-chung, Hsiao Yung-yin and Pan Chen-wu, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and of the Wuhan PLA units, and Wang Chao-chu, member of the CCP Central Committee, personally met with our province's famous scientists, professors and representatives of scientific workers and labor models.

The provincial science conference solemnly held two plenary sessions on 22 and 23 May. A total of 13 representatives spoke at the plenum. Beginning on 24 May, the participants in the conference were divided into groups to discuss the important speech of Comrade Chen Pi-hsien.

Conference Ends

HK301258Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh provincial science conference concluded on the morning of 28 May. Chang Yu-hua, Han Ning-fu, Ku Ta-chun, (Wang Chun), (Jen Chung-lin), Chang Hsiu-lung, Wang Pu-ching, Li Fu-chuan, Yen Chun, Chiao Te-hsiu, Chang Chin-hsien, Ma Hsueh-li, (Shih Chuan), Liu Hui-nung, (Chen Ming), Wang Han-chang, Lin Shao-nan and Hao Kuo-tao, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; Wang Chao-chu, member of the CCP Central Committee who is in Wuhan; Chen Ai-o, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee; Chou Shih-chung, Hsiao Yung-yin, Pan Chen-wu, (Liu Tzu-yun), (Li Wen-tang), (Liu Hsien-hsun), (Tang Kuei), (Wu Chang-yu), (Liu Ching-ling) and (Liu Chou), responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, the leading organs, and the air force and artillery troops of the Wuhan PLA units and the provincial Military District attended the closing ceremony. Some 766 progressive collectives and individuals were commended and awarded at the conference. Some 1,208 awards for outstanding scientific and technical results were given.

Comrade Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a closing address. He said: [begin recording] After the holding of the conference, we must mobilize the masses of cadres and people throughout the province to greatly study and implement the spirit of the conference and to march forward toward the modernization of science and technology. [end recording]

BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG PREFECTURE FIGHTS FLOOD--Party organizations at all levels in Foshan Prefecture are leading the cadres and masses to plunge into the struggle against flood and to drain the waterlogged farmland. The prefecture is in the lower reaches of the Hsi and Pei rivers. The water levels of the rivers have risen due to recent rainstorms. By 22 May, 1.12 million mou of land in the prefecture were affected by waterlogging. Flooding this year has occurred earlier than previously. Some people were not well prepared. The Foshan Prefectural CCP Committee issued an emergency circular on 17 May calling on the party organizations at all levels to urgently mobilize and immediately plunge into the struggle against flood and to drain the waterlogged farmland. The various trades and professions in the prefecture have also supported this struggle, insuring its smooth progress. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 May 78 HK]

KWEICHOW DAILY CALLS FOR CRASH REAPING, SOWING

HK311104Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Seize Every Minute and Every Second to Crash Reap and Sow--date not given]

[Excerpts] The key to effectively grasping crash reaping and sowing lies in making full use of the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of commune members. The key to successfully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses lies in relying on the party's policy. In recent years, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, the party's policy failed to fulfill its promise, and the workable and effective rules and regulations were cast aside, thus greatly hurting the socialist enthusiasm of the masses.

The provincial CCP Committee recently issued a discussion outline on rural economic policies. It asked all localities to discuss the outline and take a vote on it. The masses of commune members were very happy and expressed their general views on the outline: Chairman Mao's policies have returned. The party's policies have been carried out to the letter. We are deeply interested in this.

Leading cadres at county, district and commune levels must dare to implement the policies and dare to restore order. Past errors in implementing the policies and past confusion caused by errors are due to Lin Piao and the gang of four, who are the root of evils. No action should be taken against basic-level cadres in an attempt to find out where the responsibility lies. However, it is wrong if we do not correct the present errors. Kweichow is a frontier area and a province of many nationalities. In implementing the party's policies, we must pay attention to these salient features and must not regard ourselves as infallible. We must not allow a few individuals to formulate rigid regulations or to go in for absolute uniformity. At present, we must persist in grasping the five issues put forward at the provincial CCP Committee's telephone conference, which was held on 20 May. We must grasp the issues concerning crash reaping and sowing put forward by the provincial CCP committee and grasp the problems for which the masses of commune members urgently demand solutions, such as implementation of the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, conscientiously implementing fixed labor quotas and calculation of work points on the basis of work done, implementation of equal pay for equal work without distinction of sex and setting up the "three basics" system.

At present, we must also do a good job in the predistribution of summer harvest and implement the policy of putting the state interest before collectives' and individuals' interests. We must fulfill the promise of the distribution policy and guarantee increased income for increased output. We must enable over 90 percent of the commune members to receive increased income.

Party committees at all levels throughout the province must make every effort to firmly grasp crash reaping and sowing, seize every minute and every second, strive to win a bumper agricultural harvest this year and develop agriculture at high speed.

SZECWAN WOMEN'S FEDERATION HOLDS ENLARGED MEETING

HK311110Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 28 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Szechwan Provincial Federation of Women recently held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee in Chengtu.

Comrade Tai Ko-yu, chairman of the provincial Federation of Women, transmitted the spirit of the Sixth Enlarged Meeting of the Third Executive Committee of the National Federation of Women. Comrade Chang Li-hsing, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. The meeting demanded: Under the leadership of the party, women's federations at all levels must seriously implement the circular of the Third Executive Committee of the National Federation of Women on holding the Fourth National Women's Congress and, focusing sharply on the general task for the new period and on the new topics put forward by the women's movement, mobilize the masses of women cadres and women to cherish lofty aspirations, aim high, conduct a ceaseless study movement, whip up a revolutionary emulation of comparing with, learning from, catching up with and surpassing each other and strive to greet the successful holding of the Fourth National Women's Congress with outstanding achievements.

The meeting pointed out: In order to greet the holding of the Fourth National Women's Congress, the masses of women and woman cadres must continue to seriously study and popularize well the general task for the new period and the new constitution so as to unify their thinking and actions on the general task and to give full play to their role in fulfilling the general task for the new period. We must first continue to march forward in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, deeply expose and criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and revisionist line, expose their reactionary features of being fake leftists and true rightist, smash their counterrevolutionary ideological system from the viewpoint of theory and deeply expose and criticize the serious crimes of the gang in sabotaging the women's movement so as to eliminate the obstacles to fulfillment of the general task for the new period and to promotion of the liberation of women and to further liberate their thinking.

In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, women's federations at all levels must popularize the regulations regarding equality between men and women and protection of marriages, families, mothers and children set by the new constitution, implement the party's policies on the protection of women; strike blows at the criminal elements who persecute women; oppose "men are superior to women;" oppose the capitalist viewpoints on marriage; oppose arranged marriages; eliminate the "four old's" and establish the "four new's" in a big way, change existing habits and customs and establish socialist morals and habits.

The meeting held: In order to greet the holding of the Fourth National Women's Congress, the women throughout the province must further actively participate in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and contribute more to fulfilling or overfulfilling the year's industrial and agricultural production plans in a big way and to rapidly promoting the national economy. The women on the various fronts must love their professions, work hard, understand their professions well, and become sharp forces in the struggle for production, experts in technical innovation, sharp forces in scientific experiment and models in adhering to running the country and family with diligence and thrift.

The meeting stressed: Confronting the new topics in the women's movement and in order to fulfill the general task for the new period, we must whip up a new upsurge in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and whip up a mass movement to study culture, modern scientific knowledge and skills in production management so as to change the backward situation of women in their culture and science and technology and to give them high political and ideological awareness and real skills in order to contribute to fulfilling the four modernizations.

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PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

Federations of women at all levels must do a good job in women's work and give full play to their role as a bridge between the party and the masses of women. We must show concern for women's personal interests. In coordinating with the departments concerned, we must seriously implement the policy of "equal work for equal pay of men and women." We must popularize and implement the protection of women, actively diagnose and cure women's diseases, do a good job in birth control, popularize new methods in midwifery and promote the development of health plans for women and children. We must actively promote and help the departments concerned and mobilize the forces in society to continue to consolidate and run well nurseries, kindergartens, daily-life service stations and other collective welfare and service professions.

BRIEFS

KUNMING PARTY SCHOOL CLASSES--In order to strengthen the building of the party and to meet the needs of the general task for the new period, the Kunming municipal party school has run rotational training classes for the cadres. Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and president of the municipal party school, spoke at the opening ceremony. He urged the students to study well the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to use them as ideological weapons to expose and criticize the gang of four. He also asked the students to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style of work. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 18 May 78 HK]

SZECHWAN PROMOTES INDUSTRY, COMMERCE--Industry and commerce throughout Szechwan have scored outstanding new achievements in turning losses into profits. From January to April, profits earned by local state-run industry and other enterprises increased by 200 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The rate of loss of enterprises fell by 67 percent. The costs of products decreased by 5.5 percent. This year, 100 industrial enterprises have turned losses into profits. The net profits earned by state-run commerce increased by 68 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The rate of loss in the grain system fell by 33 percent as compared with last year. From January to April, financial revenue increased by 500 million yuan over the corresponding period of last year. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 24 May 78 HK]

YUNNAN FERTILIZER OUTPUT--The staff and workers on the chemical front in Yunnan actively produce chemical fertilizer to support agriculture. By 30 April they have overfulfilled by 27 percent the January-April production plan for chemical fertilizer. This was an increase of 186 percent over the corresponding period of last year and an increase of 51 percent over the fourth quarter of last year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 78 HK]

YUNNAN CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION--Yunnan has overfulfilled the cane sugar production plan for the sugar refining season from 1977 to 1978. By 20 April, the production of sugar in Yunnan increased by 5.7 percent over the previous refining season. Because of the serious drought, the production of sugarcane in Yunnan last year was lower than in 1976. However, the party organizations at all levels seriously implemented the party's policy on the procurement of agricultural and sideline products, and the peasants actively sold sugarcane to the state. Therefore, the quantity of sugarcane acquired for sugar refining increased by 30,000 tons over the previous refining season despite the decrease in sugarcane production in Yunnan. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 17 May 78 HK]

LIU TZU-HOU SPEAKS AT OPENING OF HOPEI HALL

OW300048Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hopei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a grand ceremony in Pingshan County for the inauguration of the Hsipaipo Revolutionary Commemoration Hall on 26 May, which also marks the 30th anniversary of the arrival in Hsipaipo of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee after crossing the Yellow River from northern Shensi.

Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Hopei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, of PLA units in Hopei, of Hopei Military District and of the Shihchiachuang prefectural and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Wang Chin-shan, Lu Yu-lan, Kuo Chih, Yin Che, (Wang Chang-mei), (Li Yung-hsin), Wang Kuei-hua, Yueh Tsung-tai, Liu Tien-chen, (Tsai Shun-li), (Liu Ying-chang), (Yang Chueh-lin), (Yuan Chieh), (Sung Chang-lan), (Fu Tsu), (Chang Chi-tang), (Li Chun), (Li Chun-chieh), (Kuang Min), (Ju Yen-shan), (Yuan Feng-li), (Chang Y'in), (Sun Ti-chien), (Chang Chih-po), (Hsu Chien-chung), (Ma Hua-lin), (Tseng Shan-wei), (Tu Luo-lou), (Pan Suo), (Liu Ching-lin), (Chang Chieh) and (Teng Yung-tang).

Ma Hui, secretary of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Hopei Military District, presided over the meeting. Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, was the first speaker. He said: [begin recording] Today we have gathered here to hold a grand ceremony for the inauguration of the Hsipaipo Revolutionary Commemoration Hall. This is an event of great joy in the political life of the people of our province. The completion of the commemoration hall marks the fulfillment of our aspiration and shows that we have ardent love and respect for Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu Te and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

We must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, continue to do a good job of party consolidation and rectification of work style, simultaneously develop the three great revolutionary movements, deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and make outstanding contributions to achieving marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well.

Comrades, the road that the chairman opened for us is a broad road leading to communism. Chairman Mao's banner is a revolutionary banner guiding us to victory. Under the leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua, who continues to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, we will certainly be able to fulfill the general task for the new period, carry out the behests of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu; and build China into a modern, powerful socialist country. [end recording]

After Liu Tzu-hou's speech, worker, peasant and PLA representatives spoke at the ceremony. They pledged to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and to contribute to building China into a modern, powerful socialist country.

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YU TAI-CHUNG ATTENDS INNER MONGOLIA FINANCE MEETING

OW300108Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Having successfully fulfilled all its tasks, the regional financial and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai came to a close on 27 May after 7 days of sessions. The grand closing ceremony was held at the auditorium of the regional Revolutionary Committee.

Attending the closing ceremony were Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional Party Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Pao-jih-le-tai, secretary of the regional Party Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible persons of the party and government organizations in the autonomous region, including Shen Hsin-fa, Chin Shu-chen, Wang To, Meng Chi, Wu En, Chiang Hsi and Yun Shih-ying. Comrade Yun Shih-ying, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the closing ceremony.

In his closing speech, Comrade Chiang Hsi said: [begin recording] This conference was very successful. It was a meeting of unity for victory. It will certainly significantly influence and encourage people to vigorously do financial and trade work well. By attending the conference, the participants have achieved unity of thinking, enhanced their understanding, gotten a clear idea of the orientation, steeled their determination and strengthened their sense of responsibility.

Advanced units and individuals reported on their experiences in learning from Taching and Tachai. The most fundamental points in their experiences are that they have firmly followed the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasped exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and implemented the general principle of "developing the economy and insuring supplies" and the party's economic policies.

As far as the success or failure and the pace of financial and trade work is concerned, we responsible comrades in financial and trade work at various levels and leaders and organizers of the regional finance and trade departments bear a heavy responsibility. We must develop our work anew and be exemplary in engaging in study, achieving unity and implementing policies. We must be models in doing financial and trade work well. This is an important year for the achievement of marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well. We must do financial and trade work in a practical way and must stress actual results. We must not engage in empty talk, practice formalism and [words indistinct]. We must work hard in a down-to-earth manner. In the spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," we must race against time and exert ourselves to fulfill or overfulfill this year's state plan in order to lay a solid foundation for achieving marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well.

Under the command of Chairman Hua, let us, the people of all nationalities throughout the region, unite and advance courageously on the new Long March toward building our country into a modern, powerful socialist state. I now declare the conference successfully closed. [applause; end recording]

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CASES OF INFRINGING ON RIGHTS NOTED IN HEILUNGKIANG

OW300449Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Lintien County CCP Committee has taken various measures to extensively publicize the new constitution among the broad masses and effectively helped them increase their understanding of the socialist legal system.

Lintien County has proclaimed May "study the new constitution month" in an effort to whip up an upsurge in studying and publicizing the new constitution. Its party committee has held a special propaganda work meeting to work out plans for this activity, while the county radio station has scheduled a program on studying the new constitution. This program includes related lectures. The Propaganda Department under the county party committee has distributed additional printed material to aid people in studying the new constitution.

In the campaign to publicize the new constitution, Lintien County has strengthened education regarding the legal system in relation to actual local needs. The county Revolutionary Committee has established an office empowered to maintain public security and order. It has also set up lecture platforms at thoroughfares and had cars patrolling main streets with loudspeakers informing the masses of the need to preserve law and order.

The county Public Security Bureau recently condemned a number of typical cases of undermining the socialist legal system, gravely jeopardizing the interests of the state and people and infringing on the people's rights. It has held two public trials so as to keep the enemies in check and educate the masses. While studying the new constitution, the (Yuechin) brigade of the Tungfanghung commune launched a campaign to vigorously curb the three evil winds--the capitalist tendency, gambling, and smash-and-grabbing, while whipping up an upsurge in studying the new constitution, in spring farming and criticizing the gang of four.

KIRIN SECURITY, LEGAL FRONTS HOLD RALLY ON CRIMES

SK280800Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 May 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal public security and juridicial fronts recently held a rally on exposing and criticizing the gang's crimes in connection with the actual situation. Comrades from the Kirin Provincial Public Security Bureau, the Kirin Provincial Law Court and the public security bureaus of Changchun Municipality, Huaite County and Kirin Municipality, as well as from other units made speeches exposing and criticizing, thus bringing about a face-to-face struggle against the cohorts of the former principal responsible person of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee.

With a host of facts, comrades addressing the rally indignantly exposed and criticized the former principal responsible person of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his cohorts for their serious crimes in undermining the socialist legal system and the implementation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as in ruthlessly persecuting the public security cadres and policemen. Their speeches aroused the great revolutionary righteous indignation of the more than 2,000 participants and created a mutual feeling of enmity and hatred for the gang and its cohorts, as well as a total revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy among the rally participants.

Deputy Secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chang Shih-ying attended and addressed the rally.

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He said: Public security and juridical fronts are units which were heavily afflicted by the gang of four. These vital problems must be deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized. Efforts should be made to set straight the right and wrong on political line, to end turmoil and restore order and to wipe out the gang's pernicious influence. Those personnel who were unjustly convicted in trumped-up cases and on false charges should be thoroughly exonerated and reinstated. Policies should be carried out sincerely in dealing with those cases. Inside the public security and juridical fronts, it is imperative to thoroughly smash the bourgeois factional forces and remove from the leading bodies all personnel who were linked with the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, who made a practice of beating, smashing and looting, who indulged in creating disturbances in the hope of becoming officials, who harbor ambitious dreams and who possess improper political attitudes and extremely malicious working styles. Only by so doing can we make sure that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is carried out successfully. We should never attempt to cover up those persons who "slip away" from responsibility for political error, "follow the wind" by shaping their political convictions and principles to prevailing circumstances, and "create earthquakes" politically and hope to profit from the disorder. Greater attention should be paid to firmly grasping investigation work and grasping the party's policies well.

LIAONING DAILY HAILS HUA'S DIRECTIVE TO PROVINCE

19 May Editorial

SK261209Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 78 SK

[LIAONING DAILY 19 May editorial: "Implement Chairman Hua's Directive and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period"]

[Summary] When Chairman Hua returned from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via Liaoning Province, he gave an important directive with regard to the work of the province. "The contents of Chairman Hua's directive are very rich and concrete and in full accord with the revolution and production situation in Liaoning Province. Chairman Hua's important directive reflects the magnificent brilliance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and (?constitutes) a guideline for victoriously realizing the general task for the new period." We should conscientiously study and profoundly understand Chairman Hua's important directive; implement it step by step and continuously win new victories in the struggle to realize the general task for the new period, so as to set Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee at ease.

The 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress have formulated the general task for the new period, and the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory has been gradually clarified. What we have to do now, in light of reality, is to formulate some concrete policies and measures and practically and conscientiously solve current urgent problems, so as to march toward the grand goal of building a powerful, modern socialist country.

"A thousand-li journey starts with the first step. Thus to embark on the new Long March, it is necessary to have a new starting point. To build a powerful, modern socialist country, it is imperative to first of all lay a solid foundation. At present many problems require immediate solutions, such as the agricultural problem, which is a problem of feeding a population of 900 million."

In accordance with Chairman Hua's directives, we should conscientiously solve various problems with regard to agriculture, such as farmland capital construction, scientific farming, scientific and technical administrative work, commune and brigade-run enterprises, diversified economy, and resistance against natural adversities. We must try in a hundred and one ways to push agriculture forward.

"For industrial production, it is also necessary to solve the current urgent problems. We should persist in the system of personal responsibility, study the advanced techniques and quicken the tempo in developing industrial scientific research. We should relentlessly grasp the quantity and quality of products and reduce the costs of production." We should raise the level of administration and commend the advanced individuals and units. We must persist in the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work.

In order to solve these problems and to advance in a down-to-earth way, leading cadres at various levels, particularly the principal leading cadres, should study not only politics but also scientific knowledge.

In 1977, when the people of Liaoning waged a most bitter struggle against the gang of four, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued a timely, important directive on solving the problems of Liaoning Province. This year Chairman Hua personally inspected Liaoning and again issued a very important directive on the work of Liaoning Province.

"Under the kind concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, Liaoning has ridden on the wind to advance bravely, ended turmoil, restored order and achieved initial success." Chairman Hua approved of the achievements scored in Liaoning Province and taught us that the greater and better the achievements one scores, the more modest one should become. We must firmly keep in mind Chairman Hua's teaching and continuously march forward. Chairman Hua's directive has given great hope to the people throughout the province and greatly inspired them. We should quickly stir up an upsurge in publicizing and studying and implement Chairman Hua's directive step by step and in an all-round way, so as to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Contributing Commentators on 26 May

SK281411Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 78 SK

[LIAONING DAILY 26 May contributing commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Grasp Implementation With Great Efforts"]

[Excerpt] Recently when wise leader Chairman Hua left Korea for Peking via Liaoning, he gave us the following instructions: [Words indistinct] it is necessary to carry out investigations and research, sum up experiences, formulate some concrete (?policies) and methods and implement them in a practical way, so as to quickly advance toward the new long march in a down-to-earth way. These directives repeatedly stress the extreme importance of implementation.

When we complete the disposition of work, the next step we should take is to grasp implementation. This is a leading scientific method constantly advocated by our party, as well as an extremely important issue of Marxist theory of knowledge. It is necessary to grasp implementation at any time and with regard to any work. In current new situations there is a special and important significance in stressing the idea of grasping implementation energetically.

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During the past year or so, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four [words indistinct], the right and wrong in line on various fronts and in various spheres have been basically clarified, various rules, regulations and systems have been gradually established and all work has advanced along the road to great order.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have formulated the new road and the general task for the new period. In order to fulfill the general task for the new period, all fields have formulated all or some programs for short and long-term development. There are still some concrete rules, regulations, policies and programs which have not been formulated and revised. Because the general rules, regulations and the great (?principle) of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land have been set up, our guiding principle for action and the orientation for advancing have thus been clearly defined.

No work can be implemented if it is divorced from the masses. Thus it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses. The more fully and widely the masses are mobilized the faster and better the work will be implemented. How can one do without the masses?

Because the gang of four has been smashed, the masses and the people are especially at ease and greatly inspired. Their enthusiasm for socialism is erupting like a volcano.

We must further mobilize and organize the masses, unify their thinking and action in accordance with the general task for the new period and bring into play all positive factors, so as to turn the implementation of various tasks formulated in the strategic policy decision--grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land--into action based on political consciousness of the masses.

To grasp implementation, it is imperative to carry out investigation and comparison energetically. [Words indistinct] it is necessary to commend the advanced, help the backward and be strict and fair in rewarding and punishing people.

We must implement Chairman Hua's directives one by one, [words indistinct] firmly carry out our tasks one after another, score more and greater achievements in work and continuously wrest new victories in grasping the key link of the class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, so as to make contributions toward fulfilling the general task for the new period.

LIAONING DAILY ON NEED TO REVERSE INCORRECT VERDICTS

SK301013Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 78 SK

[LIAONING DAILY brief commentary: "It Is Right To Handle This Matter in This Way"--date not given]

[Text] In order to maintain the socialist legal system, strengthen proletarian justice and punish a small handful of class enemies, the Shenyang and Fushun municipal party committees recently held separate meetings to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and to reverse incorrect verdicts, false charges and framed-up cases. As a result, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and people who were persecuted by the gang were rehabilitated. This matter has been handled in a timely manner, correctly and successfully, winning the favor of all people.

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The gang of four and their sworn followers, cohorts and confidants rabidly pushed the counterrevolutionary political program and the fake-left-real-right counterrevolutionary revisionist line and created a number of shockingly wrong cases, false charges and framed-up cases, causing many innocent persons to suffer from a wrong that has not been righted and making the broad masses of cadres and people suffer ruthless attack and persecution. The gang of four was a counterrevolutionary clique composed of persons who perpetrated every conceivable crime. They were unpardonably wicked. They were arch-criminals who created wrong cases, false charges and framed-up cases, and were bitter enemies of the people.

What should the localities, departments and units do if they have such wrong cases, false charges and framed-up cases? They should act in the same manner as the Shenyang and Fushun Municipal Party Committees. That is, they should consider the handling and rehabilitation in wrong cases, false charges and framed-up cases to be an important part of deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four as soon as possible and an urgent, current and important task which requires immediate solution. They should grasp the work firmly and well.

Some people maintain that these cases are already things of the past and that it is not necessary to reverse the decisions and take them up again. Others maintain that these cases are not easy to handle because they are very complicated and involve a great number of people [words indistinct]. Such thinking and ways of doing things are wrong, and should be reoriented immediately.

To fulfill the general task for the new period, it is necessary to mobilize all positive factors. If all wrong cases, false charges and framed-up cases are reconsidered, if all comrades who were persecuted by the gang are rehabilitated and that small handful of criminals who rabidly created wrong cases, false charges and framed-up cases are punished according to law, the broad masses of people will have outlets for their feelings against those who oppressed them, and their revolutionary enthusiasm will be boosted in a better and quicker manner. Those wrong cases, false charges and framed-up cases must be handled well. Any locality which has failed in this should grasp the matter firmly and well as soon as possible.

LI TE-SHENG ATTENDS LIAONING LITERARY-ART FESTIVAL

SK280944Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 SK

[Summary] "The 1978 Liaoning Provincial Literary and Art Festival, which lasted for a month, was successfully closed on 18 May." It was the largest scale literary and art gathering in Liaoning Province since the smashing of the gang of four. It made a general review of the achievements scored on the literary and art front.

"Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of Shenyang PLA units; Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, showed great interest in this festival. After the performance, they warmly inspired the performers." On the afternoon of 18 May Comrade (Liu Ku), director of the Liaoning Provincial Cultural Bureau, delivered a summing-up report.

Also attending this festival were leading comrades of the Kirin and Heilungkiang cultural bureaus, literary and art workers and comrades of departments concerned.

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SHENSI NAMES 106 TACHING-TYPE ENTERPRISES

HK301312Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 May 78 HK

[Summary] On 21 May the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees made a decision to name 106 units in our province Taching-type enterprises. The decision says: The industry, communications and capital construction enterprises throughout the province have deeply summed up experiences in learning from Taching in industry and in building Taching-type enterprises. The leadership comrades at all levels have checked up on and studied each unit to be named a Taching-type enterprise in accordance with the six criteria.

"Those which have been named Taching-type enterprises by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees must be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, give play to the party's fine tradition and work style, unswervingly learn from the revolutionary spirit of the Taching people, persist in [words indistinct], continuously scale new heights and make new contributions in the new Long March.

"All enterprises throughout the province must take as a key link deep exposure and criticism of the gang of four, fight well the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and seriously learn from Taching. At the same time, it is necessary to learn from the good experiences of our province's Taching-type enterprises and learn from their serious implementation of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and the spirit of the First National Conference on Learning From Taching."

We must also determinedly grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, effectively overcome difficulties, and consolidate and give play to the party's fine tradition and work style.

"The party committees and industrial departments at all levels must seriously study the report on government work which Chairman Hua made at the Fifth NPC and fully understand the significance of the movement to learn from Taching."

Those enterprises planned to be built into Taching-type enterprises this year must seriously improve their style of leadership, deeply investigate and study and push to a new upsurge the movement to learn from Taching.

TSINGHAI ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON COMBATING DROUGHT

OW300453Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text of directive issued 26 May by the Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees]

[Text] This year, the various party organizations in the rural areas of our province, riding on the east wind of the Fifth NPC, have penetratingly launched the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, penetratingly carried out the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, grasped the key link and run the country well and gone all out to promote production. The situation in the rural areas is becoming better and better. Spring farming has proceeded vigorously and in a down-to-earth manner. The spring sowing was successfully accomplished after victoriously combating cold, frost and other natural disasters. In most places, the crops are growing better than in previous years.

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The people are now continuing their triumphant advance, stepping up field management and energetically carrying out various production measures. They are determined to work hard to reap a bumper harvest this year.

It must be noted, however, that since May the weather has been dry, there has been little rainfall, the temperature has been high and soil moisture has declined. Traces of drought have already appeared. In the (?Chilienshan) area, the layer of dry soil is generally 2 to 3 inches deep, and wheat (?stalks) are beginning to wither. Because of the drought in the (Chuanshui) area, some rivers have stopped flowing and irrigation has been affected. The croplands there are (?hard) and cracked and the wheat crop has been affected. At present, the drought is getting more serious and the affected areas continue to expand, seriously affecting crops. According to the meteorological departments, there will be little rainfall in the near future and the drought is likely to get worse. Therefore, we must pay great attention to this situation.

This year is one of the three important years for achieving good results in grasping the key link and running the country well. Whether our agricultural production is good or not has a vital bearing on the national economy's overall situation. To triumph over drought and win a bumper agricultural harvest is a highly urgent fighting task. The provincial party committee urges the party organization at all levels in the rural areas and all trades and professions to immediately mobilize and lead the masses in going all out to fight a people's war against drought, protect seedlings and resort to all possible means to wrest a bumper harvest this year.

1. We must firmly keep in mind that men can certainly triumph over nature and wrest a bumper harvest by combating drought. Our province is a big place. Natural disasters happen here every year. We have never placed our hopes for a bumper harvest on favorable weather. Struggling against heaven, earth and natural disasters has always been our basic task in developing our agricultural production. With regard to the current natural disaster, our attitude is: First, we admit it; second, we will not be intimidated by it; and third, we will struggle against it. At present, most places have already devoted great attention to combating drought. Since they started dealing with the problem early, they have achieved great success. However, there are still some places that do not understand. When the moisture situation was favorable, they became overoptimistic and engaged in all sorts of wishful thinking. But when the drought appeared, they became pessimistic and disappointed and have done nothing except wait for rain. These people were not mentally prepared to combat the drought on a long-term basis and do not have the confidence to triumph over drought.

Party committees at all levels and the cadres and commune members must resolutely do away with such erroneous thinking and be mentally prepared to combat drought and other natural disasters, however serious they may be. They must follow the examples set by the Tachai brigade and Hsiyang County and manifest the revolutionary spirit of working energetically to combat serious drought and wrest a bumper harvest in a year of serious natural disasters. They must do a good job in studying and propagating the general task for the new period, keep firmly in mind the great significance of triumphing over drought and achieving a bumper agricultural harvest this year, realize the favorable conditions for combating drought, increase the masses' fighting spirit and strengthen their confidence in triumphing over the drought. They must be determined to combat drought until a bumper harvest has been assured.

2. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the antidrought task. The drought-affected areas must regard the combating of drought as an important and urgent task in the rural areas. They must fully mobilize men and material resources and use them in the forefront of the fight against drought. Areas where the drought is not serious must also be prepared to take active steps to combat it. The responsible comrades of party committees at all levels must work in the forefront of the fight against the drought, conduct personal investigations and studies and lead the masses to struggle against drought.

They must rely on the masses, listen to their opinions, give play to the masses' wisdom in struggling against drought and correctly direct the struggle in keeping with the local conditions. They must fully understand the situation, be prepared to sum up and exchange fine experiences and resolutely shoulder various responsibilities. The system of personal responsibilities must be established at all levels. Cadres at all levels must work in a down-to-earth manner, share weal and woe with the masses, take the lead in the struggle, stop using empty phrases and help each other resolve practical problems.

During the antidrought period, all meetings must be simplified. The number of meetings must be reduced and they must be shorter. Manpower in the rural areas must be in the forefront of the fight against drought.

3. All antidrought measures must be implemented. We must firmly enforce the important antidrought measures according to local conditions. Water resources and available water conservancy projects must be fully utilized. Water must be used rationally and economically so that greater areas of cropland can be irrigated. New spray irrigation and artificial rain techniques must be popularized. Underground water resources must be fully tapped by sinking wells and [words indistinct]. Efforts must be concentrated on building those medium-sized and small water conservancy projects that can yield results this year. Their auxiliary projects must be completed quickly so that their services can be utilized earlier. In places where there are scant water resources, vehicles and the masses must be organized to weed, cultivate, conserve soil moisture, apply additional fertilizer, seize the opportune moment to plant the late autumn crops well, actively prepare (?seeds) for late-season planting and be ready to expand late-season planting and the multicrop areas. Effective means must be adopted to solve the problems of those communes and brigades lacking water.

4. All trades and professions must energetically support the antidrought struggle. Agricultural development is an important task of the whole party and therefore it is everybody's responsibility to support the antidrought struggle. Planning, agricultural and forestry, water conservancy, material supply, financial, banking, supply and marketing, [words indistinct], commercial, industrial and communications departments at all levels must take the whole situation into consideration and go all out to support agricultural production and the antidrought struggle. They must implement the system of personal responsibilities, share responsibilities, encourage their workers to go to the forefront of the fight against drought, understand the situation and voluntarily help solve whatever problems they can.

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Materials and equipment urgently needed to combat drought must be produced, allocated, transported and supplied on a priority basis.

Materials and equipment must be delivered to wherever they are needed.

Warehouses must be checked to see that all materials and equipment are being used to combat drought. Party committees at all levels must resolutely respond to the call by Chairman Hua at the Fifth NPC: "Mobilize the whole nation and go in for agriculture in a big way," be determined to defy hardship, work energetically and persistently, lead and organize the masses to struggle against drought, wrest a bumper agricultural harvest this year and contribute to speeding up our province's agricultural production and to the realization of the general task for the new period.

BRIEFS:

SIAN TELEVISION STATION RENAMED--With the approval of the upper level, the Sian Television Station is to be renamed the Shensi Television Station in order to meet the needs of developing our province's television. This will be effective 29 May. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 May 78 HK]

SHENSI TESTS MEDICAL PERSONNEL--The Logistics Department of the Shensi Provincial Military District recently conducted a unified professional and technical test for medical personnel throughout the district. The people who took the test accounted for 95 percent of the workers of all the medical units. The average score was 81.1 points. The Logistics Department announced the names of the people who scored excellent marks in the test and commended them. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 May 78 HK]

SHENSI PHILOSOPHY-SOCIOLOGY FORUM--The Propaganda Department of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee recently invited some people of the ideological and theoretical front and social science circles to attend a forum in Sian on the development plan for philosophy and social science. The participants in the forum discussed and put forward opinions and suggestions on the National Development Plan for Philosophy and Social Science. They formulated drafts for the 3- and 8-year development plans for our province's philosophy, economics, politics, history, education, literary and art theory and religion. The provincial party committee has attached very great importance to this conference and seriously reviewed the report. It has issued instructions on the key points of study of our province's philosophy and social science. It has decided to revive our province's Social Science Research Institute and the Archaeological Research Institute and to immediately prepare for the establishment of philosophy, economics, history and linguistics associations. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 May 78 HK]

SHENSI PRIMARY, MIDDLE SCHOOLS--Education departments at all levels in Shensi have decided to name a number of key primary and middle schools in order to speed up the cultivation of talented people and to take the lead in raising the level of education. There are nine key middle schools and normal primary schools which are run by the provincial Education Bureau. Ten prefectures and municipalities run a total of 36 key middle schools and 27 key primary schools. Various counties and districts run 185 key middle schools and 323 key primary schools. In order to do a good job in running the key local primary and middle schools, various prefectural party committees have taken exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and strengthened leadership over the key primary and middle schools. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 May 78 HK]

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS TAIWAN REACTION TO BRZEZINSKI'S CHINA VISIT

HK301350Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 26 May 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Cold Felt in Taipei"]

[Text] After having visited Peking, Brzezinski went to Tokyo, then to Seoul and then returned to Washington. He had no intention whatsoever of going to Taipei; and Taipei did not expect him to go there, because they knew it was not possible. He had no intention of even sending a man to Taipei to convey the wind. Brzezinski personally went to Tokyo and Seoul to convey the wind, to convey to Fukuda of Japan and to Pak Chong-hui of South Korea what wind was blowing in Peking. Of course, they had something else to talk about.

Nobody went to Taipei. People recall that before Brzezinski left Washington, the U.S. authorities repeatedly stated that he was not going to Peking to discuss normalization. As he was not going to discuss that subject, then there should have been no need to make an informative call on Taipei afterward, so everything was simple and straightforward.

Before Brzezinski went to Peking, the U.S. Ambassador to Taipei Leonard Unger was vacationing in Seoul. Some people said that he was actually waiting for Brzezinski. However, it was later discovered that he was not waiting. He had to fly back to Taipei as a special envoy to congratulate Chiang Ching-kuo on his election as president.

In the words of Brzezinski, the Chiang clique of Taipei is only "a remaining obstacle in the way to full normalization." What is needed is just some cleaning and dusting and the road will be cleared. It is no longer a situation of great handicaps. When will they do the cleaning and dusting? Brzezinski did not say, but some bystanders said that it probably would not be too soon.

Some people in Washington have said that these obstacles should be removed within this year. The people who said this are six U.S. congressmen. These six congressmen, together with four others, recently visited China. Now when they are making a report, they are divided four to six. Six of them proposed establishing diplomatic relations with China this year, while the other four hold a different view. It is a ratio of three to two.

This situation has not yet been reflected in the Congress. However, it will certainly appear in the future, the direction of the wind is changing. It may be next year, or it may be 1980. Some people also hold that it may be more remote--not until the next term of President Carter, if he is reelected.

Brzezinski's Peking trip has warmed up the relationship between China and the United States. Though the matter of normalization is still not so warm, it is now not so cold as before. The cold is felt in Taipei. It is felt in the heart of Chiang Ching-kuo.

TA KUNG PAO ON SHIPS DISPATCHED FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE IN SRV

HK290846Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 May 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talks" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Vietnam Must Not Obstruct China's Dispatch of Ships To Pick Up Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council announced that in view of the continuous persecution of Overseas Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities our country has decided to dispatch ships to pick up Overseas Chinese.

Although the details concerning dispatching ships to pick up Overseas Chinese have not been published, the publication of this simple announcement is of great significance.

First, protest has been lodged against the Vietnamese authorities by action. Until yesterday, Vietnam had openly claimed that Overseas Chinese have not been persecuted. Secondly, concern has been shown for Overseas Chinese in Vietnam by action. The warmth of their motherland will dispel the gloomy cloud hanging over them and the ships will take them home.

Recollecting the friendship between China and Vietnam over the past several decades, people cannot help regretting and being exasperated by such a situation.

In the years when the Vietnamese people fought against France and the United States, local Overseas Chinese and the Vietnamese people fought side by side. Through various channels, Chinese people materially supported their just war.

Now, due to the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have returned evil for good, China cannot but dispatch ships to take her people home. What a great difference between Chinese and Vietnamese treatment of Overseas Chinese!

Yesterday's news revealed that some 83,000 Overseas Chinese have returned home. Some 10,000 more people have returned in only a few days.

There are some 1 million Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. They are running short of food and were ransacked on their way home. This is a fact which Vietnam cannot deny.

Judging from such a situation, dispatching ships to pick up Overseas Chinese will be a new test for the Vietnamese authorities. Whether or not they agree on Chinese ship's transport and whether or not they facilitate transport and allow Overseas Chinese to assemble in various ports and to board the ships remain to be seen.

There are many Overseas Chinese in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon). Over the past 3 years, Vietnam has not allowed China to establish a consulate there. Will they now allow Chinese ships to go to Ho Chi Minh City?

China's dispatch of ships to pick up Overseas Chinese is an important affair which concerns the relations between the two countries. It seems that the governments of the two countries must make arrangements through talks.

Vietnam must guarantee that, according to their own will, Overseas Chinese in all places can go to ports to board the ships and that they must not be forced to remain in Vietnam as they were forced to be naturalized. The Vietnamese authorities must provide facilities for travel, simplify departure procedures and must not hinder Overseas Chinese from bringing their property and money home.

Vietnam must guarantee the safety of the Chinese ships in Vietnamese ports and provide the necessary assistance and facilities.

Vietnam must guarantee the safety of the Chinese relief work personnel and provide them with the necessary facilities. In fact, Vietnam must send officials to help with this work.

We are waiting to see what Vietnam will say and do.

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